

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Sixteen Pages

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1928—VOL. XXI, NO. 20

ATLANTIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS A COPY

PHILADELPHIA PLANS \$400,000,000 'WORK' PROGRAM

Construction Ahead, Covering Next Five Years, in Line With Hoover Idea

95 P. C. OF WORKERS FOUND EMPLOYED

Gigantic Project to Relieve Seasonal Depression and Unemployment

By A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA—In line with the Hoover proposal for a \$3,000,000,000 national "work fund" to be expended in slack times, announcement has just been made here that Philadelphia has more than \$400,000,000 worth of construction in prospect during the next five years and that it is being correlated and allocated to prevent seasonal unemployment and depressions.

The statement was made by R. W. Wolcott, president of a steel company, at the annual meeting of the Philadelphia Builders and Employers Association, held in conjunction with the Industrial Relations Committee of the Chamber of Commerce. The meeting was one of a series being held by the committee for the purpose of "taking stock" of work to be done and of planning an apportionment of the outlay so that there will be orderly and uniform prosperity.

In order that there may be an even distribution of the benefits, Mr. Wolcott pointed to the benefits of "companionate prosperity," explaining that the program thereby will offer all industries to share in the distribution of this vast amount of money.

"Companionate Prosperity"

"By 'companionate prosperity,'" he said, "I mean prosperity predicated upon an equitable distribution of work and profits necessarily resulting in the stabilization of selling prices, buying power and employment. There is no industry within the vast field of construction that can be singled out without disturbing the business equilibrium of the various industries in the construction field. Such dis-equilibrium not only eliminates the possibility of stabilization but in the long run will probably react disastrously against the one industry which originally attempted an undue encroachment upon the other industries in the construction field."

GREECE IN DEBT OVER EXCHANGE OF POPULATIONS

Tide in Earth's Crust Believed Cause of Latitude Variations

Research Into Moon's Effects Leads to Conclusions by Harvard Astronomer—Boston's Position Not the Same in Morning and Evening Hours

Possible existence of a constant tide in the earth's crust caused by the moon, similar on a smaller scale to the sea's lunar-activated tides, is a theory advanced by Dr. Harlan T. Stetson, assistant professor of astronomy at Harvard University, as the result of nine months of research into the moon's effects.

The research started, Dr. Stetson said, in seeking a reason why the latitude of a definite point on the globe, measured from the equator, should vary widely when taken at different times. It is now established beyond reasonable doubt, Dr. Stetson asserts, that this variation is caused by the moon.

The exact means by which the moon causes this variation is as yet uncertain, Dr. Stetson states. The existence of an earth tide is one possibility. Another theory is that of a moon-caused tide in the earth's atmosphere, which would seemingly change the position of the stars from which measurement is made.

Shift in Axis of Rotation
Still another concerns a shift in the earth's instantaneous axis of rotation, automatically shifting the earth's equator. Perhaps, Dr. Stetson summed up, the variation is caused by a combination of all three rather than any one alone, as all have enough basis of fact to warrant mention.

"Few people realize," Dr. Stetson said, "that by measuring from the stars, a point 1000 miles away from the equator may be found within a foot of accuracy. By looking at the stars I could tell which side of the room I was on."

"For many years it has been known that if the position of Boston,

for instance, was taken in the morning and again at night, the two figures would not be the same. Why? No one has known, except that there is a small seasonal variation, probably caused by added ice and snow on one side of the globe."

Systematic Daily Proposition

Working in the Harvard Astronomical Laboratory on Jarvis Street, Cambridge, with the assistance of Miss Margaret Olmstead, a graduate student at Radcliffe, Dr. Stetson calculated through thousands of United States naval observatory latitude observations, taking into account the moon's position in each. Finally came the confirmation that this change in latitude is not only a daily proposition but a systematic one.

Dr. Stetson exhibited a plotted line showing this diurnal rise and fall of latitude directly dependent upon the moon's rising and setting. Although this is not an easily-understanding technical explanation, it was indicated that the final results may bring radical changes into the fields of geology and geophysics as well as astronomy.

Upon completion of payments, students become members of the foundation, and the organization will depend on them to develop the "family feeling" it hopes to encourage through interstudent correspondence.

STUDENTS AIDED BY LOANS GIVE HELP TO OTHERS

Unusual Program Initiated for Philanthropic Work of Mrs. H. A. Strong

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Plans for a novel student aid movement of international scope have just been launched here with the incorporation of the Hattie M. Strong Foundation. It is the outgrowth of philanthropy carried on informally for more than 15 years by Mrs. Henry Alvah Strong, member of a Rochester family.

Under the plan students repaying loans after graduation to the foundation will be enabled to take

will receive the names of new applicants who are to benefit directly by their payments. Graduates will be asked to correspond with applicants and to advise them on budget making, study and other common problems.

Upon completion of payments, students become members of the foundation, and the organization will depend on them to develop the "family feeling" it hopes to encourage through interstudent correspondence.

Serve Without Remuneration

Mrs. Strong established the foundation after her philanthropic work, covering 120 educational and other organizations, in addition to her direct aid to students, had grown beyond the bounds of individual administration. After a conference with George Eastman, the foundation was incorporated and officers and trustees selected from the family circle. All serve without remuneration.

Students from all quarters of the globe may apply for loans without interest. Return payments are arranged to suit individuals, working the minimum hardship. Students preparing themselves for missionary work or other small remunerative fields are not required to repay.

Links in International Chain

Mrs. Strong, who supplies the capital from which the loans are drawn, first began her philanthropic as "investments." This and the hope that students of other lands she has helped to study in the United States would become links in an international chain of good will have been the ideals upon which the work has been carried on. Funds supplied as loans without interest, rather than outright gifts, also have given them the status of investments rather than charity.

L. Corrin Strong, son of Mrs. Strong, serves the foundation as president and treasurer and Mrs. L. Corrin Strong is secretary and assistant treasurer. Her father, Alexander T. Strongbridge, is vice-president and Paul S. Achilles, grandson of Henry Alvah Strong, is member of the board of trustees. The foundation will have its headquarters in Washington.

City Farm Takes Prizes at Fairs

Atlanta Makes \$25,000 Annually From What Started as an Experiment

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ATLANTA, Ga.—Atlanta's municipal government not only feeds itself, but wins prizes at every major fair in the southeast with fine hogs and cattle, and returns a profit of some \$25,000 annually upon its farm and dairy.

Three years ago the city farm was a small barn, a few half-acre plots and half a dozen hogs. The "city fathers" took stock and decided that farming on a larger scale not only would be profitable as a business enterprise, it would provide a helpful work for city prisoners.

"The Government has its duties, but each one of us has also the individual duty of showing in practical ways our determination to alleviate suffering and rekindle hope among these distressed fellow-countrymen of ours."

During the fair, 60 hogs were sold, bringing more than \$1000. One of the prize hogs, a 300-pounder, which won the prize for grand champion, brought the highest price of any animal sold at the fair.

One by one Justice Adams took up the objections raised by the plaintiff in a test case brought against the Roosevelt, serving the Salt River Valley. But the Coolidge dam is of very different design from the Roosevelt, which is a monolithic pile of cemented rubble masonry. In the Coolidge the same large factor of safety has been obtained in a structure of unique type.

Canion Walls Buttresses

Expanding upon the engineering idea of multiple arches for dams, this has "multiple domes," with three concrete, steel-reinforced sections that thrust upstream the convex sides of immense shells. Each buttresses against the others and against the rock of the steep canyon walls. The greater the pressure the greater the degree of resistance.

Exclusive of less than 40 feet to bed rock, from stream level the dam is 220 feet in height and nearly 1000 feet along its crest. Upon the latter has been provided passage for the national highway that is being flooded from the lowlands. Excavation was started in January, 1927, but the dam itself has been only about eight months in building, favored by absence of floods. Still to be set in the central dome's downstream ravine will be a hydroelectric plant, to generate 8000 horsepower as soon as water control dams shall be built below.

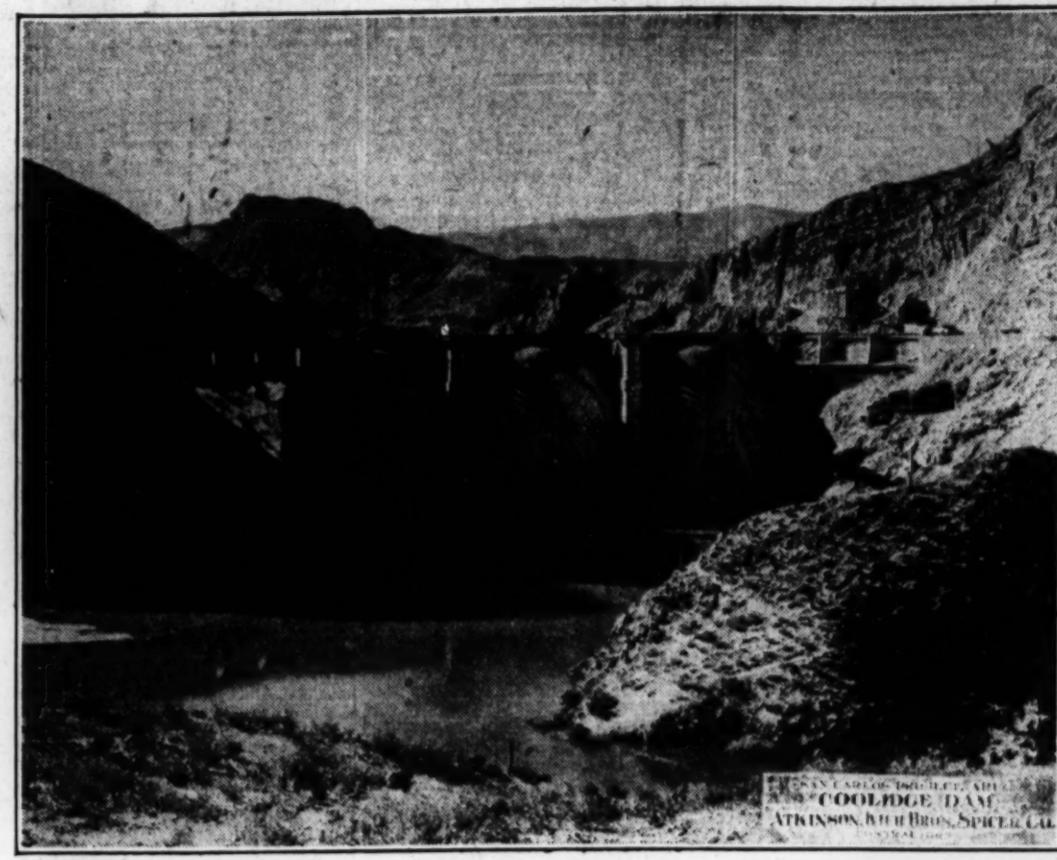
There has been expenditure of \$2,000,000 in changing the railroad grade and \$1,000,000 on the new highway, and about \$1,500,000 in the Florence-Casa Grande valley, in which the impounded waters will serve both red and white. A concrete weir has been built across the Gila, at the head of a new service canal, above Florence, a canal that crosses the river, near the Sacaton agency, on a combined diversion weir, aqueduct and bridge.

After some experimenting with the water, it was found that it was available for use in the engines when it had cooled, and with the addition of a compound, the cooling was done away with. To cool the 120-degree water, it was allowed to run into a lake, and from there pass into the tanks. Since the cooling process has been done away with, upon the adoption of a new chemical, and the warm water fills the engines as well as heats the station.

GLIDER CLUB FORMED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
SAN DIEGO, Calif.—A San Diego glider club has been organized by aviation enthusiasts.

Repays Part of Debt to Indians



COOLIDGE DAM, ARIZ.—A large dam with multiple domes, spanning a wide valley. The water behind the dam is calm, reflecting the sky.

DELEGATES OF WARRING STATES JOIN IN PARLEY

Contestants Respond to Call to Meeting on Conciliation in Washington

COMMITTEE DECIDES TO GET MORE FACTS

Report to Be Made to Plenary Conference on Bolivia-Paraguay Dispute Affair

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The first result of the acceptance of the good offices of the Conference of American States on Conciliation and Arbitration was indicated by the meeting of Dr. Medina, Bolivian Minister and Dr. José Gómez, acting Minister of Paraguay with the special Committee on Conciliation. This is the first time since the conference convened that the representatives of the two conflicting countries have participated in a committee meeting.

The committee met at the Mayflower Hall at the call of Dr. Victor M. Maurua of Peru, the chairman. The other members of the committee are Charles E. Hughes, delegate from the United States; Dr. Orestes Ferreira, Cuban Ambassador; Manuel Foster, Chile; and Gómez Do Amaral, Brazil.

After a two-hour session the special committee adjourned without adopting any definite program for the settlement of the dispute between Bolivia and Paraguay.

Dr. Maurua stated after the adjournment that the committee had received the delegates from Bolivia and Paraguay and had informed them that the conference hoped to obtain a peaceful and satisfactory solution of the situation. The committee which it felt to be necessary regarding the question, Dr. Maurua said, and therefore it will continue its functions and will gather information on "certain facts."

As the information is gathered, Dr. Maurua said the committee will report to the full conference. However, no plenary session is possible at the present time.

Briand Agrees to Waive Call to League Council

PARIS (AP)—Aristide Briand, the Foreign Minister, who is President of the League of Nations Council, and Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary-General of the League, reached an agreement on Wednesday that peace measures in the western hemisphere had rendered the necessity for calling a special session of the League Council.

As soon as he receives official word that Bolivia, like Paraguay, has accepted the mediation of the Pan-American Conference, M. Briand will telegraph all members of the conference that no extraordinary session will be held.

Bow Came to Surface

The submarine was sunk by flooding the ballast tank in the engine room only and how the motor room took water was not immediately determined. Two possible causes for the accident were suggested: A leak in a wall of the compartment, or a leaking gasket on the door separating the engine room from the motor room in the stern.

Lieut.-Commander Palmer D. Dunbar, who directed the test, said the S-4 could have been raised with the help of a diver Tuesday night, but because of darkness and a strong wind, the attempt was made to raise her with new lifting hooks, was brought to the surface at 9:45 a. m., Dec. 19. The craft had been deliberately sunk without a crew on Dec. 17.

Although officers had announced that a third pontoon would be used to float the 230-foot hulk soon after daybreak, they entered the forward torpedo loading hatch, which was high and dry out of the water, and passed through other compartments to the motor room. This compartment was found flooded, but from the control room which was dry the water in the motor compartment was blown out. The vessel came up and straightened out in 10 minutes.

Act Establishing National Park Is Ruled Legal

Bonding of North Carolina for Great Smoky Mountain Project Also Upheld

RALEIGH, N. C.—Constitutionality of the act establishing the Great Smoky Mountains National Park and providing a bond issue of \$2,000,000 by the State of North Carolina, was upheld in every particular in an opinion just handed down by the State Supreme Court.

"It is subject to grave doubt whether damage is done in the sense of taking property by arresting the destruction of primitive forests until the defendants can decide whether they will undertake to appropriate the lands covered by such forests." Justice Adams said in regard to the argument of W. H. Yarborough, the plaintiff, that the proposed condemnation of mountain lands was in violation of "due process of law" provisions of the federal and state constitutions.

One by one Justice Adams took up the objections raised by the plaintiff in a test case brought against the Roosevelt, serving the Salt River Valley. But when he reached the climax with the assertion that even if the purpose of the proposed park "is primarily aesthetic" still it is within the power of the legislature to establish it.

The question of what constitutes a "public purpose" has become largely theoretical in this day when parks, playgrounds and recreation centers are maintained by cities, Justice Adams said.

Frankly a test case for the purpose of securing an opinion from the State Supreme Court on the constitutionality of the park act, the opinion covers the ground fully.

ARMS PARLEY FOR GENEVA IN MARCH

PARIS (AP)—Plans were formulated at a meeting on Dec. 19 between Dr. J. Loudon, Minister of the Netherlands to France, who is president of the Preparatory Commission of the League, and Eric Colban, director of the League's disarmament section, to convene a committee of experts at Geneva on March 1 to discuss control of the manufacture of armaments.

A tentative agreement was concluded to summon the preparatory disarmament commission during the first fortnight in April. The date of this meeting will be announced when the American Government approves. The official agenda of the commission will be the Russian project for partial disarmament and the German proposal concerning publicity in regard to armament.

FRANKLIN LETTERS SOLD

LONDON (AP)—A series of letters by Benjamin Franklin to his sister Jane has been sold to Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach, noted book collector for £200 (approximately \$40,000) at Sotheby's. The letters, addressed to Jane, wife of Edward Mecon of Boston, began in Philadelphia in 1743, and continued until 1783.

From conversations with several of the Latin-American delegates, it was evident that many of them favored action on conciliation by the chairman. The United States, they pointed out, is the predominant power of the Western Hemisphere and has already had experience in settling various boundary disputes.

However, it was exactly for the latter reason that the United States is known to be anxious to avoid as-

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PACT'S OPPONENTS PREPARING FOR SENATE CONTEST

Place Revised Resolution
Alongside Treaty on Upper
House's Calendar

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Kellogg anti-war treaty was presented formally to the Senate Dec. 19 by William E. Borah, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee. At the same time the "interpretative" resolution of George H. Moses (R.), Senator from New Hampshire, was reported from the committee "without recommendation."

Taking its place alongside the naval construction bill before the Senate, the treaty to renounce war as an instrument of national policy, appeared to have little opportunity of getting a hearing for discussion ahead of the crucial measure or before the Christmas recess.

The resolution of Mr. Moses, which he would have accompanied the ratification of the treaty as a "clarifying" statement of America's position, has been modified by its sponsors and the direct reference to the American Monroe Doctrine eliminated.

In its final form the Moses resolution read:

"Resolved, That the Senate of the United States declares that in advancing and consenting to the multilateral treaty it does so with the understanding:

"1.—That the treaty does not impair or abridge the right of the United States to defend its territory or other vital interests in accordance with the traditional American policy."

"2.—That the treaty imposes no obligation on the United States to resort to coercive or punitive measures against any offending nation."

"3.—That the treaty does not obligate the United States to the conditions of any treaty to which the United States is not a party."

"4.—The Secretary of State is requested to forward a copy of this resolution to the representatives of the other powers."

Mr. Borah presented the treaty and the resolution separately, first placing the pact before the Senate. Both propositions were put on the executive calendar. When they will be taken up is undecided.

and building program of \$9,000,000 of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, \$160,000,000 of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, \$30,000,000 of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, \$15,000,000 of the Reading Company, \$34,000,000 of the Philadelphia Department of Public Works, \$30,000,000 of the United Gas Improvement Company, \$12,000,000 of the Philadelphia Electric Company, \$19,430,000 for public buildings, \$1,500,000 for harbor improvements (Schuylkill River), and \$107,814,000 in a semi-public building program. In addition to this there is, in the Philadelphia district, an annual building program, chiefly of private work, of approximately \$200,000,000. This latter item, however, is not capable of being "budgeted," as it is made up of many small operations.

Canada and Maine May Unite Forces

Proposal for Joint Dedication of Arnold Trail Meets Response

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
EUSTIS, Me.—American troops next summer may traverse again the path once trod by Benedict Arnold and his small body of men if the plan to make the dedication of the so-called Arnold Trail of international scope meets with the approval of the War Department and other officials concerned.

It is the hope of those sponsoring the plan to have the Fifth Infantry march from Portland to the Canadian border, where they would be met by Canadian troops and escorted to Quebec, where appropriate exercises would be held with American and Canadian officials participating.

The joint dedication would be those suggesting the plan, would have a tendency to bring Maine and her northern neighbor into closer relationship in the development of the interchange of tourist business.

They also point out that the march would arouse the patriotic interest of the people in things historical.

The suggestion that a joint dedication be held this next summer has been endorsed by Clyde H. Smith, chairman of the State Highway Commission, who believes there could be no better way of calling attention to the road linking the two countries.

COLLEGE RADIO PICKS UP BYRD SHIP CALL

SOUTH DARTMOUTH, Mass. (AP)—Direct radio communication with the Byrd antarctic expedition was announced today by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology's research radio station here. Greetings were exchanged between the station and the Byrd ship Eleanor Bolling, en route to Dunedin, N. Z.

The Eleanor Bolling reported that she expected to reach Dunedin Thursday morning and that the members of the crew would celebrate Christmas there with a dinner at a hotel. Members of the crew sent Christmas greetings to friends in the United States. The Eleanor Bolling reported that she probably would not sail from Dunedin until after January 3.

HARVARD TO SEND OUT TWO DEBATING TEAMS

For what is believed the first time in the history of Harvard University debating two teams will leave Cambridge simultaneously, early in April, one going to the west, another to the south, each for a seven-day trip.

One three-man team will go first to test its forensic powers against the University of Chicago, and afterward to Marquette University, Carlton University and Grinnell College. The other team will put its arguments against Duke University, University of North Carolina, North Carolina State College, and Emory University at Atlanta, Ga., according to the schedule announced from Cambridge.

Increasing Business

Particular attention must be given to methods of increasing business in what would otherwise be slack periods and to minimize those peaks of employment which might attract to the city workers who would in a short time find themselves without employment and perhaps, even in need of charitable relief, which, in itself, degrades to the worker and his family. It is to the problem of finding some outlet for every citizen of the community that the attention of the business man is directed. There is no lack of raw material, no shortage of labor; the problem is to find an outlet for utilizing both. An idle man is wasted man power and wasted consuming power.

Most of this work is to be done by the construction industry, and includes a \$14,000,000 subway project

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HOUSE PASSES BOULDER DAM BY 166 TO 122

Approves Senate's Amendment—Measure at Last
Goes to President

WASHINGTON (AP)—Congress laid on the docket of the White House one of the most battle-worn legislative products of a decade when the House put its stamp of approval on the bill popularly known as Boulder Dam.

In less than two hours' time, given over to a final analysis of the measure by its proponents and a few paragraphs by its old foes, the Senate amendments to the bill, passed last session by the House, were adopted, and the long controversy ended, for the time being at least.

The revised measure, calling for a \$150,000,000 flood control, irrigation and power project on the Colorado River, was passed by a roll call vote of 166 to 122, but not until its chief sponsor, Philip D. Swing (R.), Representative from California had been given a scare by a standing vote showing the motion to agree to the amendments to have been beaten 7 to 71.

Party Lines Shattered

Party lines were thoroughly shattered on the final vote, which saved the measure the chance of further changes in conference and sent it forthwith to President Coolidge for his approval or rejection.

The roll call showed exactly as many Republicans in favor of the revised bill as against. Seventy-nine Republicans were joined by 85 Democrats, the lone Socialist member, Berger, of Wisconsin, and a Farmer-Labor member, Cars, of Minnesota, in favoring adoption, while 43 Democrats lined up with 79 Republicans in opposition.

All of the Republican leaders, including Tilson of Connecticut, the majority floor leader; Chairman Steel of the House Committee; Chairman Hawley of the Ways and Means Committee, and Representative Wood of Indiana, ranking Republican on the Appropriations Committee, voted for the amendments.

Chairman Smith of the Irrigation Committee, who moved adoption of the amendments, together with Mr. Swing, co-author of the legislation, conferred with President Coolidge at the White House and said afterward they were hopeful that the measure would be signed.

Provisions of Bill

As finally passed, the measure provides construction at the Black Canyon site in the Colorado River of a huge dam to impound a lake 100 miles long and provide a stabilized water supply for irrigation. A power plant also would be built at the dam to furnish electric power to scores of localities in the West.

Flood control works for the protection of Imperial Valley in southern California and an all-American canal to be built across this region for irrigation purposes also are provided in the bill.

The Government would build the dam but the power plant would be constructed either by the Government or by private capital, the Secretary of the Interior to have authority to decide which option to exercise.

At least six of the seven states in the river's basin must ratify the Colorado River compact before the measure can take effect, even with the President's signature. Arizona, while Colorado, California, Nevada, Wyoming, and New Mexico already have signed.

STATE PIER EXPANSION PLANNED AT PORTLAND

PORTLAND, Me.—Expansion of the State Pier facilities to meet the demands of rapidly increasing business, at an expense of \$250,000, is favored by the pier directors.

Plans submitted to the directors by Frederick H. Fay and John Ayer of Fay, Spofford & Thordorne, builders of the present pier, contemplate the construction of the pier along the west sideline, filling in the two "jogs" now existing, and erecting adequate sheds on that side of the pier.

SALES MANAGER TELLS HOW ADVERTISING PAYS

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2 WEEKS

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A new comedy by PHILIP BARRY

PLYMOUTH Then, W. 48th St. Evs. 8:35
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"Intelligent Entertainment" —
"Times Herald, News

This THING CALLED Love

A new comedy hit by EDWIN BURKE
with VIOLET HEMING, MINNIE WATSON

LUCILLE LAVERNE THEATER

29th St., West of Broadway

LUCILLE LAVERNE in "SUN-UP."

"The play that took New York and London
by storm."

MAT. WEDNESDAYS & SATURDAYS

STEEL MANAGER TELLS METHODS OF AIDING LABOR

Selective Plan Found Work-
able—Employee Own-
ership Also Helps

SPECIAL FROM MONTEZ BUREAU
WASHINGTON—The problem of the veteran worker in industry is capable of solution in the opinion of J. M. Larkin, assistant to the president of the Bethlehem Steel Company, who testified today before the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, now holding hearings on the stabilization of labor.

Bethlehem Steel has adopted a labor policy which provides for the pensioning of employees after a certain age, and which also provides employment for them until the age of retirement. If this system is adopted generally by employers of industrial labor the problem of the unemployed man past 40 could be materially lessened, if not actually minimized to its irreducible limit, in the opinion of Mr. Larkin.

At the request of the committee he outlined the labor problems, policies and solutions of his company. Making a sharp distinction between the problems evolved by conditions beyond the control of the company, and those to a greater or lesser extent, Mr. Larkin concentrated on the latter.

Three major points form the basis of the Bethlehem plan. The first is an establishment of an employment unit which hires, sorts the applicants according to their ability to do certain work, and maintains connection with the employee.

The second point is management designed to keep as many plants going as possible, to diversify the products of various units so that they need not shut down because of lack of demand for any one product, to transfer workers from an idle plant to a busier one, thus maintaining a higher percentage of work available and to co-operate with employees, furnishing them with sanitary working conditions and accident safeguards.

The third point is employees' participation in the business through stock ownership and representative committees. Thirteen per cent of the preferred stock of the company is owned by employees who purchased it under an easy purchase plan sponsored by the company. Accident and other benefits are provided for the employees and home owning is encouraged by the company. A retirement pension is provided, the entire cost of which is borne by the company.

These factors have reduced labor turnover in Bethlehem Steel from 35 per cent in 1923 to 43 per cent in 1928, according to the figures submitted to the Senate Committee by Mr. Larkin.

James E. Loran, vice-president and general manager of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, said that since the introduction of stabilization of labor policy by the road the morale of the working force had steadily risen and

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and Domestic Makers

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the new smart things.

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in every line

STAYFORM will
restore those lovely,
graceful lines to
your figure as it
has done for so
many women. Slim-
merizing, youthful
and, above all, com-
fortable.

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demonstrate
a stayform
of your own figure.
At any of her
shops. No obli-
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HOOVER ACCENTS PAN-AMERICAN COMMUNICATION

Sees Development of Ship
Lines, Highways and Air
Routes as Essential

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT
ABOARD U. S. S. UTAH, en route
to Rio de Janeiro—Herbert Hoover's
Latin-American good will tour has
emphasized above all else the su-
preme importance of comprehensive
communications between it and the
United States if a sound and lasting
rapprochement between them is to be
realized.

It is of vital necessity to United
States interests that highways, mer-
chant marine and aerial communica-
tions between it and Latin-American
countries be established and exten-
sively expanded if the two continents
are really to be brought together.

This is clearly demonstrated by the
major role the Panama Canal has
played in bringing together United
States and Latin-American countries
on the west coast.

Since the opening of the Panama
Canal not only have United States
interests tremendously increased in
the west coast countries, but United
States influence is taking precedence
over all other nations.

Contrast in Attitudes

Mr. Hoover and the newspaper men
accompanying him found a marked
contrast between the attitude of
countries on the west coast and those
on the east coast toward the United
States. They were received by all
with that beautiful hospitality so
characteristic of Latin peoples, but
there was a distinct underlying dif-
ference.

On the west coast, where the tie-up
with the United States is predominant,
the cordiality shown to the visitors
was much more than official cour-
tesy. Leaders and people had a bet-
ter understanding and appreciation
of their northern neighbors. The
youth of west coast countries talked
of going to the United States for
their cultural and business training.

On the east coast Europe was usually
the objective. In recent years the
young men of the Atlantic coast
countries are turning more to the
United States, but European coun-
tries still hold the chief interest.

At present Europe is not only much
closer to the Latin-American east
coast, but communications between
them are very much better developed
than with the United States.

Ships come and go to Atlantic coast
ports from European countries every
day. France and Spain are projecting
aeriel communications and it is
only a matter of a few months be-
fore regular schedules of air trans-
portation will be in operation, reduc-
ing by several days the time be-

tween them and Argentina, Uruguay
and Brazil, the most prosperous and
stable of Latin-American countries.

Two Weeks Against One

It is about two weeks from Rio
de Janeiro to the first United States
port and several more days from
Buenos Aires or Montevideo. Euro-
pean ports, on the other hand, are
only about a week away and with
aerial co-operation still closer. The
United States immigration commis-
sion has also operated to emphasize
these Atlantic coast countries in
European interest, with the result
that European propaganda and in-
fluence are active in them and a
large number of colonists that have
come to them aid in this work.

Marines' Job in Nicaragua Now Is to Train Guardia Nacional

Vivid Picture of Splendid New Native Corps Is Given
by Monitor Correspondent With Hoover—Captain
Tells How Marines Handle Politics

First-hand impressions of current
economic and political movements in
Latin America as glimpsed by the
representative of THE CHRISTIAN
SCIENCE MONITOR accompanying Her-
bert Hoover on his good-will tour
are appearing in a series of articles,
of which the following is the first.

By ROBERT S. ALLEN

Our group of reporters was lounging
at the dock head, waiting the ar-
rival of Mr. Hoover. We had been
allowed to land at Corinto ahead of
the President-elect, so that we could
go over the town and send off copy
to our papers if we so desired. As
we stood chatting a youthful guardia
approached, and, although we
could not understand him, it was
clear he wanted us to move on. The
pier was being kept free of all but
officials and guards, and he was ap-
parently obeying orders to keep all
unauthorized civilians away.

Of course, we had no intention of
leaving—and told him so. He
shrubbed his shoulders and repeated
his injunction. A few yards off was
a platoon of the Guardia Nacional,
commanded by two American offi-
cers. One of these, the captain, seeing
our predicament, strode over and or-
dered the soldier back to his place.
We commented upon the trim, sturdy
appearance of the guardistas.

They wear the United States in-
fantryman's khaki uniform, with the
exception that instead of wrapped
leggings they have canvas puttees.
They looked amazingly well in the
uniform; without question the hand-
some lot of soldiers we had so far
seen in our travels, notwithstanding
the lavish ornamentation of some
of the attire we had encountered.

They were well set up, sturdy, and
in their movements full of alertness
and snap. They had not the stature
and elan of the nearby immaculate
and light complexioned marine lines,
but they certainly stood out against
the rest of the native population.

"**Local Soldiers and Friends**"
"Yes," the captain replied to our
observation, "they are fine young-
sters. I have served with them now
since the guardia was organized and
I know them and respect them. They
make loyal, gallant soldiers and
friends. If you treat them courte-
ously and as men they will respond
with complete trustworthiness. When
they have broken a regulation they
will submit willingly to punishment,
provided they feel you have been
fair and just to them."

"I spent over a month with my
company far back in the mountains
when we were on Sandino's trail.
There were no marines near us.
There were three white officers and
the rest of the company were natives.
We engaged in two hard fights and
then as many as possible, as many
as my soldiers. I have seen them. They
men need only some more training
and then the Nicaraguan Government
can depend upon them to put down
outlawry and revolution without being
outlaws or revolutionists themselves."

The captain told us that he had
been lent by the United States,
with a group of other officers and
non-commissioned officers, to Nic-
aragua, in accordance with a treaty,
for the purpose of training a guardia
nationale that would combine the
services of the national gendarmerie
and army. Captain and other
officers, including the commanding
general of the guardia, were all
marine officers. Lower grade officers
were taken from specially selected
non-commissioned marine officers.

As yet there are no native com-
missioned officers, but some are in
training, and eventually the entire
organization will be officered by Nic-
araguans. An officers' school is being
established for the purpose of bringing
the better class of Nicaraguan
youth into the organization. All the
non-commissioned officers of the
guardia are taken from their own
ranks.

"POISON GAS" BANNED
BY WIRELESS

LONDON—Sir Laming Worthington-Evans, Minister of War, stated in the House of Commons that no part of the army's training for offensive purposes has involved the use of poison gas as a weapon of offense.

and if there were any pulled in the
election they were very new and
clever. The Liberals and Conserva-
tive election judges being partisan in
the way that Nicaraguans usually are,
our marine judges had the determin-
ing vote. The count was always two
to one; the decision going as the
marine voted.

"Was there any trouble? Not on
election day. In some few localities
the Liberals were hit rough with
some Conservatives the day before
election, so much so that some of
them found it inadvisable to turn up
the next day, but there was no
violence on election day. The election
was as free as any ever held
back home and far freer from vio-
lence than some that I could recall."

"The guardia was as nonpartisan as
our marines, which is extremely
encouraging. The guardia is composed
of both Liberals and Conserva-
tives, but they conducted themselves
strictly as soldiers and without regard
to past political affiliations or views."

"Do you like it down here," one of
our group inquired.

"You should say 'no,'" was the prompt
reply. "To some of the stuff
back home you would think the ma-
rines would want to come down here. We
didn't ask to come. We were sent.
Say, my company has been down
here over a year, but it is ready to
leave in an hour—and then we would
be a year late," this last with a
broad grin.

WHEAT YIELD SHOWS 5 1/2 TONS TO HECTARE

BY WHEELER STOKE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRAGUE—As a result of the
Czechoslovak Ministry of Agriculture's
competition for the largest
yield of wheat on one hectare (2 1/2
acres), a farmer in a comparatively
poor district in the northeast of
Bohemia has won a prize with a
yield of more than 5 1/2 tons.

This is nearly four times the aver-
age yield, and though the winning
hectare probably was not worked ordi-
narily but treated by the most up-to-
date methods, this result is hailed
as evidence that Czechoslovakia can
increase its own food supply if agriculture
is given proper opportunities.

EQUAL RIGHTS IN ECUADOR

QUITO, Ecuador (AP)—Universal
suffrage has been included in the new
Constitution which is being drafted
here. Women can vote and hold
public office under the equal rights
provision.

Make Room Attractive
Hang up photos and prints with
MOORE PUSH-PINS
Glass Heads—Steel Points
Easily inserted with the fingers.
For framing pictures, mirrors,
etc., use
MOORE PUSH-LESS HANGERS
Glass Heads—Steel Points
Send for Sample
New Enamelled Can Hook
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where you can see artistic hand
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variety of color and design.

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80 pounds
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RESOURCES \$120,000,000

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for Rolls Royces as for
the new Ford.

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

Australians in 'Comeback'

Score Within 44 of England's Huge Total of 636 Runs in Cricket

By WIRELESS

SYDNEY—Australia "came back" marvelously in the second test cricket match of the present series held to date, the result being 44 runs in Australia's favor. In the test match, and later, just before the second interval, Woodfull also entered three figures. Woodfull previous to this innings had been one of the batsmen to whom Australia could point with pride in the test, and the enthusiasts were exuberant in appreciation of this fact when his consistency brought its reward. The score reached 215 when Hendry's wicket fell. He put his leg in front of the stumps, and his second wicket stand with Woodfull had put him only 20 runs fewer than the record by C. G. Macartney and W. Woodfull, Australia, three years ago. Curiously enough on that occasion, Australia had lost a wicket before a run was scored.

In the last session of play Woodfull's innings terminated somewhat unsatisfactorily. He called for a short run but could not get it, and so attempted to hit the disappointing of seeing Tate throw the ball into the wicket before he could regain the crease. His innings was one of the best of his career. He had been batman to the right arm bowler, and when Hendry Larwood was the man who seemed to give the Australians the greatest difficulty today, and it was he who accounted for Kippax. The latter made 19 before he was out.

Ryder, Australian captain, provided a regular fireworks display. He slammed the bowling in all directions and made one huge drive off Hamond that sent the ball over the fence for six. He reached 30 in 100 minutes, and when bad light necessitated the early drawing of stumps had 77 not out to his credit. The other man still undefeated is Nothing with 20.

Throughout the day the English, by and with few exceptions, were as standstill as ever, which makes Australia's batting success exceedingly satisfying to its supporters.

AUSTRALIA NOT TO CHALLENGE MELBOURNE—Australia (47) Australia has decided not to challenge France for the Davis Cup next year, it was announced.

The news of the Australian recovery



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ments
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girls
helpful
and
willing

Layton and Hoppe Reach Final Game

Play for World Title on Chicago Billiard Hall Table

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—For the championship of the world at billiard table, the 20th annual United States championship, Wednesday, was held at the Tropicana Billiard Hall, 111 W. Division street, by C. G. Macartney and W. Woodfull, Australia, three years ago. Curiously enough on that occasion, Australia had lost a wicket before a run was scored.

In the last session of play Woodfull's innings terminated somewhat unsatisfactorily. He called for a short run but could not get it, and so attempted to hit the disappointing of seeing Tate throw the ball into the wicket before he could regain the crease. His innings was one of the best of his career. He had been batman to the right arm bowler, and when Hendry Larwood was the man who seemed to give the Australians the greatest difficulty today, and it was he who accounted for Kippax.

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GORDON BENNETT BALLOON RACES

St. Louis, Mo., Chosen as Scene of the 1929 Event

WASHINGTON, D. C. (AP)—The National Aeronautic Association's contest committee, Tuesday, announced that St. Louis would be selected as the site of the 1929 Gordon Bennett international balloon races next Oct. 1.

The association also announced that the national balloon races, to determine American records for the international event, would be held in Pittsburgh on May 4, 1929.

The national air races for 1929, the big American airplane event of the year, was awarded to Cleveland, subject to compliance with requirements of the association. The races are to be held April 29 to Sept. 2, for a total of \$100,000 in prizes.

Sanction was given to cross-country races for the Gardner Cup, to be held May 28, 29, and 30, in St. Louis. Five classes of planes will race, respectively, from Bradenton, Fla., San Antonio, Denver, and Bismarck, N. D., to Park Field at East St. Louis. Winners in each class are to race from Park's Field to Bradenton and back for the cup. Prizes of \$10,000 are offered and the cup is donated by R. E. Gardner of St. Louis.

An airplane meet, including several races for commercial planes, is to be held at Miami, Fla., Jan. 7 and 8, also with total of \$10,000 in prizes offered.

Announcement of the awards was made following the monthly meeting of the contest committee, presided over by Orville Wright, its chairman.

EASTERN PLAYERS IN SAN FRANCISCO

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif. (AP)—Eastern football stars who arrived here to score a 14-inning victory over Rudolph 125 to 95. The champion's record of 55, made in the fifth frame, was broken by the team from the state. Rudolph was never in the running after Greenleaf turned in his high run. A second consecutive scratch in the eighth frame cost Rudolph a 16-ball penalty, throwing him back to a count of 100. He then made a high run, 32, on his last trip to the table. This threat was promptly answered by Greenleaf with an unfinished series of 50 to 49 in 35 innings. The score by innings:

E. R. Greenleaf—1 3 2 5 9 x 8 x 11s x 24s 25s. Innings—14. High run—55. Scratches—2 off.

Erwin Rudolph—0 16x 1 18s 2 5 12x 3 4x 11s 24s 35s. Innings—15. High run—32. Double x—Second consecutive scratch, 16 off. Other scratches—3 off. Referee—J. G. Orr.

Greenleaf got away to a fast start, leading by a margin of 17 to 6 in 10 frames. Otto picked up a few in the next 10-inning stretch, closing up to 22 to 28. Layton then got a pair of runs of 4 that put him so far ahead of 32 to 34. Rudolph made a high run, 35, on his last trip to the table. This threat was promptly answered by Greenleaf with an unfinished series of 50 to 49 in 35 innings. The score by innings:

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

AMERICANS AND MONTREAL WIN

Boston Defeats Detroit and Canadiens Shut Out the Black Hawks 5-0

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

UNITED STATES DIVISION

	W	L	F	For	Against	Pts
N. Y. Rangers	3	3	2	17	17	13
Detroit	4	2	5	17	17	12
Boston	5	2	5	16	15	12
Pittsburgh	1	4	7	16	6	6
Chicago	1	4	7	16	25	5
Toronto	6	0	5	22	20	12

RESULTS

Boston 3, Detroit 1; Montreal 2, Ottawa 1; Canadiens 2, Pittsburgh 0.

The Boston Bruins, it decidedly clear, defeated the Detroit Cougars 3 to 1, Tuesday night in a National Hockey League game played before 12,500 people at the Boston Garden. The Bruins tied Detroit for second place in the United States division of the league standing as a result.

The locals started a new forward line of Green on left wing, Gainor in center and Oliver on right wing and that combination, forced by a change of Pettersen, Weller and Clapper, kept the Cougars on the defensive practically all the time. Dolson, Detroit goalie, had a total of 47 stops to only 29 for Thompson, which gives a good idea of the difference in play.

The Bruins and the locals played without Captain Hitchman on the defense, but Galbraith, veteran left wing, proved himself an able and smart defenseman.

Although the first session passed without a score the locals had a 100% on the play and with the second period only a minute old, Shore and Oliver teamed, the former scoring on the period's first shot. Weller had few saves than Miller.

The Americans scored in the first period, Oliver added another goal in coming out of the minors, the second came with only a minute of the period left. Connors beating Thompson on a passout from Brophy. The locals added their third goal in the final session when Gainor swept down center, split the defense, and beat Dolson. Gainor was the outstanding player on the ice, the summary:

DETROIT
Green, Pettinger, Iw., rw. Cooper, Aurel, Gainor, Weller, Fredrickson, c. Herberts, Lewis, Oliver, Clapper, rw. Iw. Connors, Brophy, Galbraith, ld., rd. Noble, Shore, rd., rd. Holway, Smith, r. A. Ritchie and Iw. J. O'Leary.

Score—Boston 3, Detroit 1. Goals—Shore, Oliver, Gainor for Boston; Connors for Detroit. Assists—Oliver, Gainor for Boston; Pettinger, Detroit. Referees—A. A. Ritchie and Iw. J. O'Leary. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Canadiens from Montreal defeated the Chicago Black Hawks, 5 to 0, in a National Hockey League game at the Coliseum Tuesday night. The visitors checked the locals' mid-line, and of their rushes before they got started. On the offensive, the Montreal players outriveted and outpassed the Hawks more completely than any other rival during the season.

Pattern started the scoring after eight minutes of the first period, zigzagging through the Chicago defense for a short unassisted shot. Late in the second period, Leduc dashed in from the side and set another short one in unassisted. Gainor followed in three minutes later with another goal on a pass from Morenz. The summary:

NEW YORK—**AMERICANS** PITTSBURGH
Sheppard, Connor, Iw. Darragh, McKinnon, White, Birch, Hines, McVeigh, c. Mills, Drury, Broadbent, Dine, Hines, Iw. Cotton, McCurry, Conacher, Simpson, id. McCaffey, McKinnon, Reiley, Simpson, rd. Iw. Holway, Smith, Reiley, g.

Score—N. Y. Americans 2, Pittsburgh 0. **Goals**—McVeigh for Americans. **Referees**—J. W. Lafamme and George J. Maini. **Time**—Three 20m. periods.

for Canadiens. **Assists**—Morenz and Patterson for Canadiens. **Referees**—M. J. Stodden and William O'Hara. **Time**—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
OTTAWA, Ont.—The Montreal Canadiens maintained their hold on second place in the Canadian group of the National Hockey League by defeating the third-place Ottawa Senators, 2 to 1, thus keeping two points behind the leaders. New York Americans and enabling the Canadiens to jump from fifth place to the fourth for the third with the loss. The game was nearly an overtime affair, such as seven of the Senators' previous games had been for the season, but within 10 seconds of the third period left.

Harold Hicks, substitute defense man for the Americans, was the star of the game. Just as the Americans were getting ready to sound their bell he secured possession near his own goal and raced down the ice. He broke through the local defense and alighted. Clancy, boy, playing the winning goal with only 10 seconds of the third period left.

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Score—N. Y. Americans 2, Pittsburgh 0. **Goals**—McVeigh for Americans. **Referees**—J. W. Lafamme and George J. Maini. **Time**—Three 20m. periods.

Stars Still Lead in Squash Tennis

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Dec. 19. Close matches, with results according to the change in the play of the third round in the Clyde Martin Cup squash tennis tournament at the Yale Club Tuesday.

Rowland B. Haines, the national champion, and Harold R. Mixell, No. 2 in the ranking, and the national vice-champion, all had to go through four hard-fought matches, while Milton Baron, the other first-10 survivor, advanced without playing as the result of the default of Murray Taylor, Harvard Club, Baron will encounter Haines this afternoon.

Two of the Princeton Club surprise stars, Arnold Wood, Jr. and Stuart M. Sperry, were the only ones to play largely against their higher ranked opponents. Wood obtained the first game of his match with Haines, while Jerome L. Kerbeck was carried close to defeat by Sperry, when the latter won the initial game and led the way into double figures in the final game. But the endurance of Kerbeck was slightly greater and he ran out the final points to win by a score of 11-15, 14-15, 14-15.

The other three Princeton Club representatives, Mixell, Gavin Brackenridge, and Armin W. Riley, were all visitors. Mixell eliminated J. C. Tracy, West, C. E. L. Lepine, and C. T. Tracy, while Brackenridge dropped the initial game of his match with E. G. McLaughlin, but won the other two by wide margins, 14-18, 15-7, 15-9. Riley had his opponent on many occasions, for an opponent and won by a score of 15-11, 15-6, 15-6.

The play of Wood against his formidable opponent was far better than any of the young Princeton Club players has ever shown, and no one Haines resorted to his most powerful slams was he able to more than hold his own with Wood. They struggled all the way through the first game, but Wood fell out of the game at 14-2, was Wood able to make any stand. Again in the final session, Haines ran away from the Princetonian, and though the rallies were long and well fought, they generally ended in favor of the champion. The complete score was 14-17, 15-11, 15-6.

The hardest game of all was staged between Sperry and Jerome L. Kerbeck, the Columbia University Club player, who was runner-up in the fall scratch tournament. Kerbeck won the initial game, and though he dropped the second by a wide margin, he recovered his form about half way through the deciding game and drew

up to even terms and then went ahead to 14-8. But the greater steadiness of the Columbia and his ability to place the ball so that Sperry was kept on the move, finally slowed up the speed of Sperry to give Kerbeck the game and match, 11-15, 14-15.

The other three Princeton Club representatives, Mixell, Gavin Brackenridge, Princeton Club, defeated E. G. McLaughlin, Columbia U. C., 15-12, 15-12.

Armin W. Riley, Princeton Club, defeated C. J. MacGuire, Yale Club, 15-11, 15-10.

F. M. Loughman, New York A. C., defeated F. H. Heminway, Harvard Club, 15-14, 15-12.

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RADIO

RADIO COSTS OF CAMPAIGN HIGH FINANCE

Public Not Only Gainer Since Networks Can Now Show Profit

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON — National headquarters of the Republican and Democratic parties have tentatively reported that they have not exceeded their budgets for the use of the radio during the campaign just ended. The Republicans were budgeted for \$300,000 for national broadcast networks, and the Democrats set aside

\$600,000. This leaves the sum of radio expenditures below the million dollar mark.

However, the amounts spent by regional headquarters and by the state central committees have not been reported. The use of smaller sectional hookups and single stations undoubtedly will swell the total. It has been estimated that the radio costs for both parties will exceed \$1,500,000 and might reach \$2,000,000, being about evenly divided between the Republicans and the Democrats.

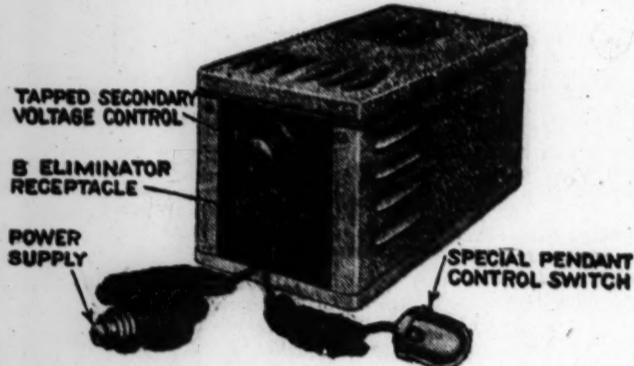
Records of campaign expenditures

filed with William Tyle, Page, clerk of the House of Representatives, in compliance with the resolution of Congress and the pledge of the parties, do not reveal radio items separated from other disbursements. They are too incomplete as yet to obtain a total. Moreover, they do not show what the state committees spent.

The scattering records, upon examination, show only a few items.



Truthfully Humless



A Complete Dry-A-Eliminator

Which will do its work and do it well.
110-120 Volts 50-60 Cycles
Generous 2 1/2 Ampere Output

List Price \$35.00

Tobe Deutschmann Company
Canton, Mass.

New York Chicago

CECO TO RADIOPROCAST
ON YEAR SCHEDULE

A good example of turning radio profits into entertainment for those who contributed to them is given in the announcement by the Ceco Company, manufacturers of radio tubes, that they have contracted for 52 weeks of continuous radioprosting over the Columbia System, using 25 stations, this action being based on a production increase of 101 per cent for October over September and an expected increase in the November figures. The October increase is the equivalent of \$1.07 per share of outstanding stock.

In keeping with the present expansion, a new plant is to be erected which will provide production facilities of at least 25,000 tubes per day. The Ceco Couriers have been the radio advertising feature of this company and new programs are now being used and planned.

Make This a
Radio Christmas

We have receivers for "every purpose" also a complete line of accessories.

You can pay from income

A. W. Mayer Co.
Kenmore 2351
147 Massachusetts Ave., Boston
Established 1921

MODERN SET
INSPECTION IS
ACCURATE JOB

Instruments Widely Used—
Use of High Power Brings
New Problems

Inquiry at the plant of Fada Radio in Long Island City, N. Y., brings interesting information as to tests and inspections involved in the turning out of quality radio sets and speakers. This concern maintains one of the most completely equipped and staffed radio research laboratories in the country. One of the most interesting departments of this work is the life test division. Parts used in the manufacture of the sets and speakers are given exhaustive life tests before they are approved. It is in the nature of the road test for automobile. Standards of quality established in the laboratory are maintained in the factory.

The network organizations regard the political campaign as a great beneficiary, as it is bringing both the big chains out of deficits, enabling them to show earnings for the first year in their existence. Smaller independent stations have profited largely by the use of their facilities for local purposes.

Constant vigilance is the price of turning out an electric radio receiver that is right in every sense of the word. It is not enough that the design shall be correct—the laboratory must work on the design to see that the job is kept uniform. Nor is this all there is to laboratory-controlled production. The engineering department job is not finished when it is turned over to the production division. It is long reaching arm extended into the home of the ultimate consumers. The very center of materials must be torn out and examined—absolutely nothing can be taken for granted.

The advent of the A. C. receiver and new types of speakers in which nothing is left to the individual owner to fool around with, has brought added care to the set and speaker manufacturer involving new and highly complicated tests and measurements of minute variations. New elements, new factors and, indeed, new processes have combined to cause important revisions in production control and inspection and testing methods.

Mail Differentials Explained

"Under the old order—everywhere great care was exercised in the building of receivers—such simple testing as the continuity of circuit was sufficient. Today it is necessary to go into the very fiber of the various components and materials and dig deeply for possible defects and variations. Anything that may be wrong must be detected early; if not, the whole structure may be irreparably damaged.

"In the new-day receiver it is necessary to design for power, for power is now an appreciable consideration in radio receivers. The total energy absorbed in the old sets, say two years ago, was 20 watts. This is about as much energy as that absorbed by a small lamp used for decorative purposes!

"Today, the smallest electric set draws 50 watts of energy which means it utilizes as much as a 50-watt electric light bulb. A big receiver I have in mind draws approximately 140 watts of which 40 may be charged up to the speaker—the new electromagnetic dynamic power speaker. Modern speakers now require and use electrical energy.

"Regarding condensers, intimate knowledge of them is required. With the electric set you are dealing with higher voltages. Here again, a more or less new lineup with a practically new set of informational data is being collated.

Instruments Better Than Ear

"One hears a lot of talk about testing speakers by means of a highly trained ear. Without disputing the fact that some people have what is known as a 'musical' ear, it is all poppycock to put the human ear in a class with certain instru-

ments that we use in the testing of speakers.

"The older method of testing loudspeakers was to send them through a sound-proof room and compare with what was believed to be a standard.

"This uncertain method has practically been displaced by electrical measurement of the different parts of the speaker at different stages of the assembly. When these measurements are finished we know more about how a speaker will perform than 1000 ears, yes, even 1,000,000.

"These measurements tell us only of variations of plus or minus 10 per cent and at times even much finer variations are thus recorded for the testing division. In other words, the deviation is reduced to yardstick proportions outside the units of measurement—outdo the proverbial yardstick by far."

Music From Dish on Stove
New Wonder in Radio Field

SANTA BARBARA, Calif. (AP)—Sermions have been found in stones and books in the running brooks, but a Santa Barbara woman located a melody in a pot of beans. When she stirred the beans a chorus burst into a hunting song and a radio amateur spoke.

Experts said the bottom of the pot might have acted as a diaphragm and reproduced a radio program picked up inductively by the electric power line.

Radio Programs

EASTERN STANDARD TIME
WEBC BOSTON (500K-500M)

5:20 a.m.—Positron wanted.

5:30 Program review.

5:35 Stock market; business news.

5:45 Holiday program.

5:50 Big Band Club; Robin Hood; lighthouse, coast guard and fisherman's news exchange; Radio Regular.

7:00 Holiday program.

7:30 NBC. La Touraine Talcahuano. La Touraine (Shubik); Music from "Don Quixote"; "Gavotte"; A. D. Major (Bach); Drink to Me Only With Thine Eyes; Cuckoo; All Through the Night; Andante Cantabile; "I'm a Little Teapot"; Overture of Christmas songs; overture to Fingal's Cave (Mendelssohn); NBC Home Companion Hour with Sophie Kerr, novelist, as guest artist.

9:00 NBC. Ipana Troubadours; All By Yourself in the Moonlight; All By Yourself; Old Folks; Am I a Dreamer; Me? In Romance; You're the Cream; Ah, Sweet Mystery of Life; I Wanna Be Loved By You.

9:30 NBC. Palmolive Hour. Wild Rose; Feeling I'm Falling; Oh! Tico from "Treasure Girl"; Oh! Little Town of Bethlehem; Le Monde (Pierre); Broadway Gambol; Eleanor (Taylor); Susan Jane; Barcarolle from "Tales of Hoffman"; Old Folks; "I'm a Dreamer" (Rubinstein); I Must Love You; from "Chee Chee"; Gateway of Dreams; Merry Macdonald (Fould); Cuban Merry (Herbert); Was It a Dream? I'll Get By You Tano.

10:30 NBC. Rhapsody.

10:35 NBC. Studio program.

10:45 NBC. United States Service Band.

10:45 NBC. Beacon Hill Symphonette; Melinda Talcott.

10:50 NBC. Williams' Concert Company.

10:55 Carolyn Cabot.

11:15 NBC. Radio Household Institute.

11:30 NBC. Friendly Five.

11:55 News.

12:40 p.m.—Produce market; time.

1:30 Studio to Schoolroom; A. Half-Tupe of French with Mme. Berthe.

1:45 NBC. From NBC.

10:30 Markets; agriculture; news.

10:35 NBC. Forecast School of Cookery.

11:30 Stater organ; Manuel Deleian.

12:30 NBC. Markets; agriculture; weather.

12:30 "The Latest From Wall Street."

1:30 Ampico musicals.

2:30 NBC. Singers' chat.

4:00 "The Latest From Wall Street."

4:01 Musicals.

4:25 Spotlight review.

4:30 Lydia Voorhees.

WBZA and WBZ and Springfield (990K-308M)

5:00 p.m.—Stock market.

5:30 The Crusaders.

6:30 Holiday program.

6:45 Perley Stevens and his orchestra.

7:11 "History of the United States Army"; Lieut. Frederick E. Coyne, Jr.

7:25 The Lady of the Iroquois.

7:30 Wooten String Orchestra.

8:00 CBS. "A Night With the Air Mail."

8:30 The Columbia; "The Bouquet of Patriots" (Lester); "In My Bouquet of Memories" (By Waters of Minnetonka); Chiquita; Free Air; The Story of the Cities.

9:00 CBS. "The Millionaires; Luxemburg; Waits."

Nancy Lee; The Future; Mrs. Hawkins; Lovely Lady; A Little Close Harmony; Mother Macbeth; When I

ter; In a Little White House; Half Moon; guitar duet; Klown Kapers; Cheery Cherry.

9:30 NBC. "The Castle"; presents Freddy Rosenthal, lyric soprano; Frederico Troccoli, composer and violinist; Bella B. La Vigne, pianist.

10:00 NBC. Longines time.

10:01 NBC. Bakelite Hour; "The Jew-

11:00 Sport-O-Grâmes.

11:05 News.

11:10 Dick Newcomb's orchestra.

11:45 Weather; temperature.

12:00 Marjorie Mills.

9:45 Dorothy Randall.

9:55 Musicals.

10:00 From NBC.

10:30 Markets; agriculture; news.

10:35 NBC. Forecast School of Cookery.

10:50 June Lee.

11:00 NBC. Weather.

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(Continued on Page 13, Column 6)

A. H. HOLMES, Jr.

COAL

Office and Yard

532 North Grove Street

East Orange, N. J.

Tel. Orange 420

Schroeter & Grotheer
Candies Ice Creams

Punch Made to Order
for All Occasions

Full line of fancy package chocolates and candies of the leading brands.

476 Main St., East Orange, N. J.
Tel. Orange 1645

Cramp's Art Store
EXCLUSIVE
CHRISTMAS CARDS
Featuring plateless engr

Fashions and Dressmaking

Smart Cottons for Palm Beach

By HELENE VOLKA
New York

THAT the trend toward sports cottons, which got under way so actively last year, is to be considerably augmented at Palm Beach this season is already clearly indicated. Rumors persist that quilted calico jackets the gayer colors are to be worn with plain pique sleeveless dresses. Ginghams, dresses of unimitated French origin, are already on sale in the specialty shops which anticipate the demand of the critical debutantes for "something new for the Southland."

Again, the vogue of velveteen for coats, skirts and dresses shows signs of overwhelming favor, partly in view of its new weight, glaze and texture, partly because of the astonishingly varied and exquisite colors in which it is today available. And now that another sunburn or sun-tan season is upon those who travel far in December and January to bask in the rays of old Sol, the color question becomes acute. In fact, with the realization that the international fashion forecast indicates a continued recognition of face, arms and shoulders in terms of the tan of a lifeguard on year-round duty at the beach, color becomes the pivotal point upon which to hinge one's wardrobe-building for southern wear. The forthcoming summer season, for those athletically inclined, holds the same promise.

To those who study the modes with apprehension of the increasing tend-

NO MORE SPOTS!
NO MORE RINGS!If You Use This
New Dry Cleanser Powder
Which removes all spots quickly, easily
from all materials. Cleanses felt hats and
neckwear perfectly.Annettes Perfect Cleanser
99 Chauncy Street, Boston, Mass.
Sent postpaid anywhere, 50c a box

SPECIAL OFFER \$1.10

Pure Silk Hosiery

Full Fashioned

Contact with a mill enables us to offer only the finest full-fashioned hosiery, various sizes, all popular colors, at \$1.10 a pair. Write early to secure your choice.

AGENTS WANTED

D. & V. Sales Co., 198 B'way, N. Y. C.
(This offer only to readers of
The Christian Science Monitor)

A Useful Gift

A "Made-Right"

Lesson Case

FOR pocket size set of books. Books are held in open position, always ready for instant use anywhere, any time. Case may be closed with books left open so you may resume where you stopped. Invites study with comfort.



Black cowhide leather case \$8.75 each.
Black waterproof leather grained covering \$4.75 each.
Delivered prepaid anywhere in U. S.

Satisfaction guaranteed or money back.

Write for circular.

Knickerbocker Case Co.
Mfrs. of Leather Goods Since 1900
2311-29 N. Crawford Avenue
CHICAGO, ILL.

PARCHMENT BOND

Follow the new fashion—

TINTED BED SETS

The vogue for delicately colored pillows and sheets of linen, crepe de chine or cotton can be easily followed at great savings by tinting your white ones. Just dissolve a package of Putnam Dye in a pint of boiling water and bottle it. This Tinting Fluid can be used like bluing, a few drops at a time for successive washings to keep the tint uniform. At your druggist's—15¢ per package.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES
for Tinting or Dyeing

Send for free Revised Edition,
"The Charm of Color," a
handy guide to tinting, dyeing,
bleaching, bleaching, bleaching,
dry cleaning, etc.

FREE
Moore Chemical Co.,
Dept. U-52, Quincy, Ill.
Please send your free booklet to
Name.....
Address.....

Letter Size 8½x11—Legal Size 8½x13
Also Half Size 5½x8½—3½ lbs. 60c
Postage—Quarter Thousand, 75c
Envelopes—Quarter Thousand, \$1.00
Protected by an attractive hand box
West of Mo. and So. Coast States \$1.25.

An unusually large box of quality writing paper, which can be used for typewriter, mimeograph, carbon, duplicating, etc. However, we want you to get the big idea. This box is made especially for the home (adults and children), school and private uses.

Personal Stationery at the
Cost of Scratch Pads

Try your stationery department store, general and neighborhood drug store first—if they cannot supply you, we will pay the extra cost to get you the best. Mention the advertisement when ordering and get an interesting package of samples (including a Miracle Paper Dish Rag) for you and your friends.

Kalamazoo Vegetable Parchment Co.,
Kalamazoo, Mich. U. S. A.



Left—Velveteen Tweed Submitted by the Merrimack Manufacturing Company. The Dress Is in Two Pieces, Has a Circular Skirt, and Crêpe-de-Chine Tie and Belt. It Was Designed by Nudelman & Conti for Best & Co.
Center—The Most Discussed Silhouette Is That of the Minaret Frock. Here It Is Fashioned of Yellow Organdie, an Innovation Which Establishes This Aristocrat Among Cottons as an All-Year-Round Evening Fabric. The Model Was Shown by Mary Wallis.
Right—A Chanel Inspiration Made of American Beauty Velveteen. Its Shoulder Straps Are of Flesh-Colored Ribbon. Exhibited by James McCreary & Co.

Frocks for All Occasions—A Pageant of Fashion

By MARJORIE CARLTON

London

Paris

TWELE

WEL

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Cheerfulness Breaks Out

The History of Egg Pandervil, by Gerald Bullett. London: Heinemann. 7s. 6d. Action and Other Stories, by C. E. Montague. London: Chatto & Windus. 7s. 6d. net.

The Island of the Articles, by André Maurois. London: Cape. 6s. net.

ENGLISH national character has always been a foreign invention imported into the country owing to the fact that the "what comes from abroad must be better than the home product. For decades the Englishman is hearty, humorous, volatile, subject to gesticulation and behaves as Dickens meant him to behave, until some foreigner springs up and tells him he is acting out of character: he must be taciturn, inexcitable, inaccessible, glossing over his chief emotions in a human-hawking kind of slang, unconsciously athletic, and suspiciously modest, hiding his shrewdness under a mask of stupidity. Immensely flattered—but suspecting that there must be something wrong about all this, the author says: "I have seen what it is for the moment the Englishman makes noble attempts to present this profile instead of the full face to the world; until, in the Dickensian phrase, cheerfulness breaks out again."

With C. E. Montague it is as if one of the inventions of André Maurois has discovered about himself the shameful fact that he can write. He is the man of action with the unusual gift of describing the surfaces he has covered; with the man of action's skill in rapidly concocting new adventures and planning out new combinations for success. His prose is sprightly and energetic, attaining a solid after-burner, or a skilled and ingenious mountaineer who, not betraying the struggle of the ascent, appears to glide over the perpendicular and to float up to incredible summits on a gesture. His emotional range, that of the man of action, is small. Austerely while in the game, his language breaks into a shy, shamed slang when the deeper emotions of inaction are to be sounded. Women have scarcely any place in his world—no more than they have in that of H. M. Tomlinson, with whom there are resemblances—as that it is only half a world, a two-dimensional place, a clear, sailing plain seen from a great height.

The title story of his collection seems to contain his credo. A cotton manufacturer, late in middle life, believes he feels symptoms of his end. Shall he give in or risk all and act? There is only one answer. It is the answer of Meredith, whose clear, open-air forte breathes consistently in Montague's pages. He goes to the Alps to see how great a risk he can take, "to dare down the margin of safety" to its utmost. When he is at his last gasp, clinging to a preposterous Alpine boss, the plight of another mountaineer rouses him to a supreme effort which saves both of them—and in more senses than the purely physical. "Judith," a spy story, and "A Cock and Bull Story," the last two are the transfiguration of pure action, there are also its renunciations, its tragic ironies, its final disillusionments, and C. E. Montague knows them all.

Egg Pandervil is an Englishman of another, possibly more numerous sort, in the louder-voiced tradition of Dickens and H. G. Wells, the cockney who is rapidly becoming the national type and who will, we are assured,

write like Cobbett when he is educated. This novel is the life story of a farmer's son in Victorian England who becomes, after an idyllic but fruitless love affair, a grocer, marries his master's daughter and grows into a shrewd, pugnacious and strangely sensitive middle age. The characterization, notably in the earlier pages, which describes Egg's life on the farm, is extraordinarily good. There is an undertone of frustration if not of tragedy to the story, tempered by a wise humor and some mordant satire. The author reproduces astonishingly well the talk and the atmosphere of the middle class life in the England of the time. A good tragedy (or is it a comedy) in the Polly and Kipps tradition.

André Maurois, whom we have

accused of inventing the English national character, is seen to less advantage than usual. As a sly, a very sly, wit, he has imagined an island which is inhabited by artists and their slaves, an island reserved to art for art's sake. On his island are shipwrecked two Phillipses who are put into a delicious institution known as the psychiarium as specimens for the study of the artists. The Articole, as the artists are called, are so out of touch with the outside world that they are short of material. They were at one time driven to write about one another, which gave great offense; so that the coming of the strangers with an "inartistic" attitude is a blow to the community. But while making a number of good hits, Mr. Maurois is too mannered and sweetly romantic to make a good satirist, and the satire in consequence is thin, lacking an outline and foggy. In this respect the illustrations are better than the text.

V. S. P.

ELIZABETH QUEEN OF ENGLAND



Illustration from Lytton Strachey's "Elizabeth and Essex" (Chatto & Windus; Harcourt, Brace).

Palmerston Papers

Gladstone and Palmerston, by Philip Guedalla. London: Gollancz. 16s. net. New York: Harper. \$5.

M. GUEDALLA'S biography of Palmerston published a year ago was the most interesting, so far, of an intellect at once scholarly and witty. Now he gives us the first installment of a selection from the papers which formed the material for that book. For, as he explains in an interesting introduction, he does not believe in the monumental "Life and Letters," in which the letters are perpetually interrupting the stream of the narrative, and the subject, as in one famous instance, which he quotes, tends to become "half submerged in a veritable cataract of documents."

A biography should be coherent and sufficient: a single volume should suffice for it. In short, it should be a work of art, though Mr. Guedalla has a characteristic fling at certain modern writers, English and French, who have caught the public fancy by making it so. His quarrel with them is that, for the material for their vivid and satirical portraits, they have been content to go to secondary authorities, for he is as insistent as any Dryasdust on the importance of a thorough study of original sources. The biographer should have the art of digesting his evidences, but he should be prepared to produce them for the use of other students and for those who, though not professional historians, take a sufficiently serious interest in history to like to trace it to its fountainheads.

Hence this volume, which is the first of a series of Palmerston papers, to be drawn for the most part, presumably, from the archives at Broadlands; though the majority of the present letters are at Hawarden, Gladstone's home. It makes most interesting reading, not only because the years covered, from 1851 to 1865, were important in English and European history, and the latter of them were important in the history of the United States—there are many echoes of the Civil War in these pages—but because it shows two eminent but strikingly, one might say dramatically, dissimilar men in close and continuous contact.

Superficially there was nothing in common between Palmerston and Gladstone except their capacity for hard work. Gladstone's industry is notorious, and Palmerston, whom his opponents liked to regard as an "old Whig," a product of the brilliant days of Charles Fox, while Gladstone was essentially a nineteenth-century Liberal, idealistic and austere. Their approximation was gradual and recessive, made only from political necessity. Each for long viewed the other with misgiving, and it is surprising how well they at last came to work together.

There were always, of course, points of difference. Palmerston, though he had been in the Government which passed the Bill of 1832, took very little interest in parliamentary reform, which was beginning to seem to Gladstone all-important; and Gladstone, who was much influenced by Cobden, failed to see the necessity for the big naval on which Palmerston, with his passion for the prestige of England, insisted. But they had one essential thing in

accord: the English national character, is seen to less advantage than usual. As a sly, a very sly, wit, he has imagined an island which is inhabited by artists and their slaves, an island reserved to art for art's sake. On his island are shipwrecked two Phillipses who are put into a delicious institution known as the psychiarium as specimens for the study of the artists. The Articole, as the artists are called, are so out of touch with the outside world that they are short of material. They were at one time driven to write about one another, which gave great offense; so that the coming of the strangers with an "inartistic" attitude is a blow to the community. But while making a number of good hits, Mr. Maurois is too mannered and sweetly romantic to make a good satirist, and the satire in consequence is thin, lacking an outline and foggy. In this respect the illustrations are better than the text.

V. S. P.

A Suffrage Pioneer

Susan B. Anthony, the Woman Who Founded the Nation, by Rheta Childe Dorr. New York: Stokes. \$2.

IT WAS inevitable that those colorful, courageous crusaders in the struggle to attain votes for women in the United States should at some time march before the world to the piping of a modern biographer. The Articole, as the artists are called, are so out of touch with the outside world that they are short of material. They were at one time driven to write about one another, which gave great offense; so that the coming of the strangers with an "inartistic" attitude is a blow to the community. But while making a number of good hits, Mr. Maurois is too mannered and sweetly romantic to make a good satirist, and the satire in consequence is thin, lacking an outline and foggy. In this respect the illustrations are better than the text.

V. S. P.

related toward the end of the book, when the woman who had been a temperance worker before she was secured pledges of \$2000 each. The last pledge, the trust of the University referred to account, on the ground that it was insufficiently secured. Whereupon Miss Anthony drew herself up and said: "Gentlemen, I ask that Mr. Wilder to loan me his name, that this question of co-education in the University of Rochester might not be hurt by connection with me or with woman suffrage. I now pledge my life insurance for the last \$2000. Will you accept it?"

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THE HOME FORUM

Yusef, From the East

HE COMES from Palestine. The clothes he wears were bought in New York, but the fire that smoulders in Yusef Najar's eyes was kindled in the East.

I was tumbling over gew-gaws in a Greenwich Village shop when he came in, short, grubby figure, his boyish face absurdly half-covered with a two days' growth of beard, his bearing shyly confident after the manner of the man who knows what he knows, but who is doubtful of your comprehension. I have never met a more communicative person; never talked with one whom it is easier to silence with a misplaced word.

He would have ignored me, I am sure, had I not, when he produced for the shopkeeper's examination, a necklace of fairy-like beauty, exclaimed over the artistry it expressed. Questions as to what else he had were promptly answered by the production of more specimens of ethereal work in bracelets, pins and earrings. Sensible hands plunged into one pocket after another, bringing out more treasures. In a rakhis pouch tied with a few inches of comon string were lozenges of jade, lapis, agate, topaz, turquoise.

Out burst another little sack. In this, casually mixed with cameos and glittering pebbles, was a flat stone, curiously lettered.

"It is," he said, "very old. Two hundred years."

I inquired about the inscription "Hebrew and Arabic."

"How do you like this?" I asked, handing him a ring I had just bought in the shop.

"Machine," he answered impatiently, "one piece. See!" He held up a bauble encased in feathery silver of his own weaving, "here is a piece—pieces—pieces—pieces."

I sent him to an artist, the possessor of a monstrous gold ring of Chinese manufacture that has often provoked admiration. One penetrating glance at this satisfied Yusef.

"One piece" was his nonchalant verdict, and the subject was closed. For Yusef, like all true artists, is a snob.

For some time my meetings with Yusef were comparatively haphazard. The conversation had, therefore, been fragmentary. Exactly where he lived I did not know until one day I asked what kind of tools he used. Instantly the cloudy eyes were cleared.

"You come to my place," he commanded, "and I show you what I work."

He had, perhaps, been watching for such an opening to issue the invitation. Yusef, essentially the performer, must have his public—his audience—even though plaudits come from but one spectator.

To reach his workshop I climbed a stair that staggered up from a cluttered street in the Bowery district. At the top I found two connecting rooms. In one I espied a bed, freighted with a mattress and uncluttered with sheets or blankets. In the other were revealed several drawers that had apparently been taken from a chiffonier, and an overturned packing box standing in close proximity to the window. Other furniture there was none. Implements, however, of the most commonplace kind lay strewn about in disarray. A bitter pair of ordinary tweezers were such as I could have bought in Woolworth's. And everywhere were little pieces—pieces—fragments of sliver, particles, twisted strands of silver, particles of unfinished ends.

As I stared, Yusef disappeared, presently to reappear a transformed man. A traditional skullcap covered his head, except for ears and face; a close-fitting cotton garment enveloped the squat body from head to foot.

Down on the floor behind the improvised work bench that had become his career as packing boy Yusef plonked, cross-legged, leaving me to dispose of my bulk as best I could opposite him.

"Now you shall see," he chorused, "and you, too, shall work. Take this."

Into my grasp he thrust a wobbling spool, and an interminable silver thread. One end of the filament was somehow fastened in the reel; the other clung to a nail in the wall. My job was to twist, and the fact that I unwillingly snapped the cord may, I hope, be attributed to my eyes being fastened on Yusef instead of on my own metaphysical ball. He was immensely more interesting to watch. From the spout of a tin teapot he coaxed a spurt of fire that was turned through a small blowpipe to the welding of shimmering circles and angles disposed on the blackened board. Some of these he later hammered on a toy blacksmith's well, others he heartlessly snipped with sharp shears, still to be used in separating a sheep from its wool. All customary sense of proportion had seemingly been sucked out of Yusef's machinery that it might be concentrated in whatever was shortly to emerge in perfect form. He chuckled.

"It is good, eh? Well," assuming the position of an indulgent father, "now you are learning a little—not much, but a little. When you go into shop you know now when a thing is made with machine or hand. Machine can make things like this, with little price."

Only one thing bothers me. So far, Yusef does not object to an opal or a sapphire that is one piece. But I wonder if, as he continues to play his art, he will one day insist that jewels, too, shall be cut up into little pieces—pieces—pieces."

A. H.

Cornish Wind

There is a wind in Cornwall that I know. From any other wind, because it smells Of the warm honey breath of heater-bells And of the sea's salt; and these meet With such sweet savour in such sharpness met That the astonished sense in ecstasy Tastes the ripe earth and the un-vintage sea.

Wind out of Cornwall, wind, if I forget. Not in the tunnelled streets where scarce men breathe The air they live by, but whatever seas.

Bosom in foam, wherever merchant bees Volubly traffic upon any heat: If I forget, shame me! or if I find A wind in England like my Cornish wind.

—ARTHUR SYMONS. Poem.

THOSE who live in the gray city of Glasgow have within easy reach the Isle of Arran, a jewel set in the sea, guarded by the waters of the River Clyde, as it glides into the larger waters of the Irish Sea. The island is sheltered on the west from the more boisterous seas of the Atlantic by a long arm of land, the Mull of Kintyre. The Isle of Arran, which has an enchantment all its own, is rich in beauty of a wild nature. In the center and northern end towers a mass of mountains, some of which give quite a good day's work to the expert climber. Seldom in so small a compass is there offered such

a variety of beauty, for in the south are corn fields and low undulating green hills through which clear streams find their way amongst brown bowders to the sea.

To leave the activities of the town after work is done, to take an afternoon boat from the mainland across the mouth of the Clyde, and to arrive in the wide waters of Brodick Bay where wide arms spread a happy welcome to the city worker, is an unforgettable experience. Goat Fell, the shoulder of the highest peak in the island, which rears its head so proudly almost from the very shores, is seen toward the right of this picture, while the more jagged outlines

of the central group of mountains are dark against the light of the setting sun. In the foreground the sea tangle covers the rocks, such sea tangle as only the western isles can show, and of which the Hebridean song tells when it sings:

"If ye're thinkin' in yer inner heart Braggart's in my step, You've never smelt the tangle of the isles."

Arran teems with historical interest. King Robert the Bruce took refuge in this very bay. Ferdinand Kappay writes:

"Bruce found a shelter, lovely Isle, in these, When o'er his head the cloud of漫漫 rose red. He saw thy rock-strewn mountains tipped with gold When morn rose sorran from the murmuring sea.

And on thy bosom, fold on misty fold, Beheld her dew-stained garments floating free."

The coloring which is so lavishly bestowed upon these western isles at eventide, can hardly be imagined. The sea catches the light, and reflects it, giving it forth in this clear atmosphere with a wonderful purity and serenity.

Spiritual Peace

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

he said, "for they shall be called the children of God."

The Christian world has long accepted the teaching of the Master as perfect in precept and desirable in practice; but to make this teaching practical in the midst of a world torn with conflicting emotions, contrary desires, endless misunderstandings, and the like, has seemed impossible. Nevertheless, the ideal of peace has persisted, because it is based on the truth; and little by little it has impressed itself more deeply on the human heart.

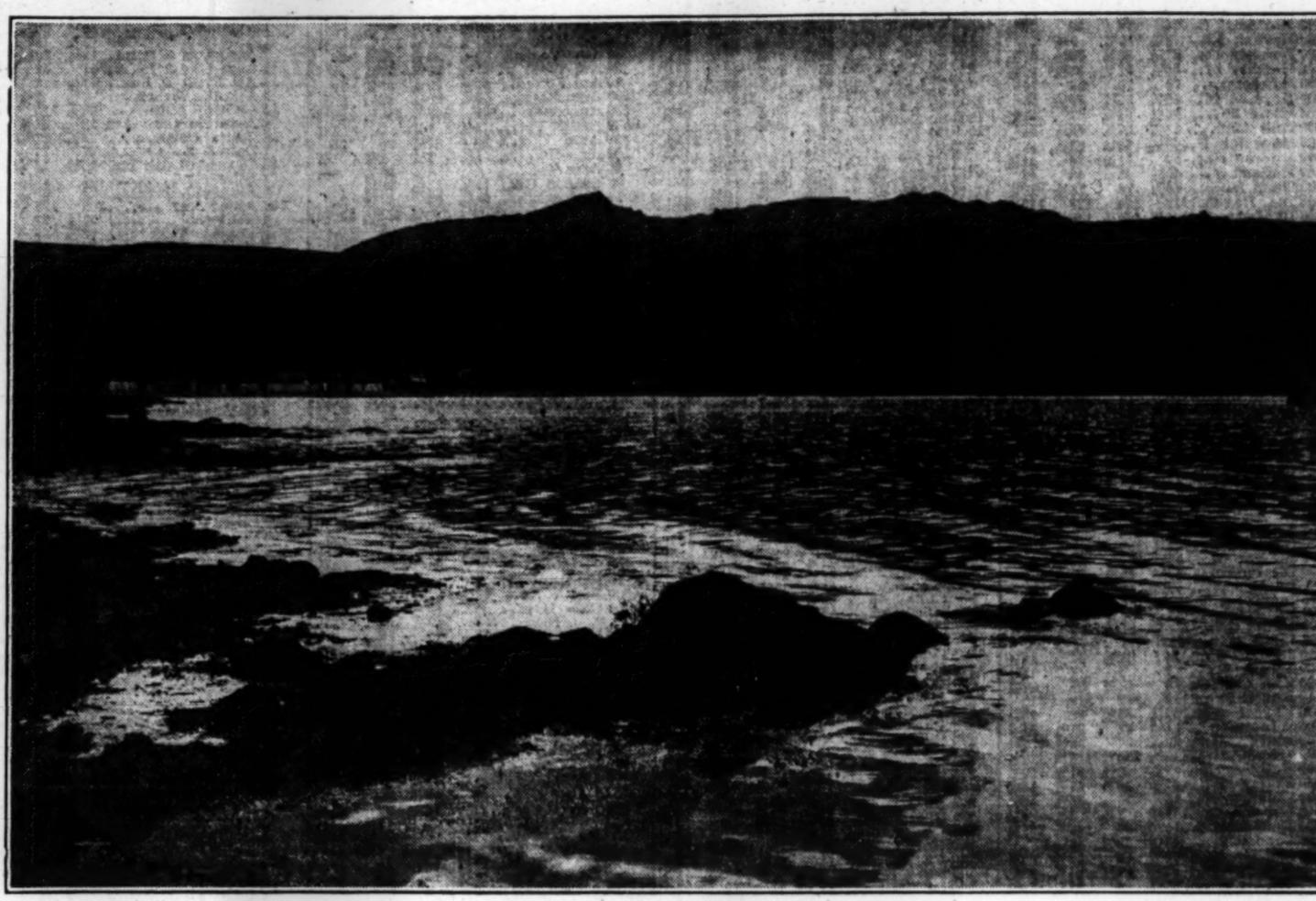
Christian Science has given this ideal of universal peace an impetus such as it had not received since its inception through the Master's sermons and works among the hills and villages of Judea. It has called to the world to note that the peace it longs for must be found, as the Master indicated, by turning from its material misconceptions of existence to rest in the true knowledge of God's good creation, the spiritual ideas, which express God, infinite divine Mind.

Christian Science emphasizes, as the Master taught and proved, that spiritual peace is possible of realization today; and that individual realization of this ideal must hasten the universal realization of tranquillity and the brotherhood of nations, based upon a better understanding of spiritual creation, in which God, good, is the only cause, the only creator, and man is the perfect reflection of God, divine Love.

Of her individual experience and practice Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, says in "Miscellaneous Writings" (pp. 133, 134), "In the midst of depressing care and labor I turn constantly to divine Love for guidance, and find rest." And she continues: "Love makes all burdens light, it giveth a peace that passeth understanding, and with 'signs following.' As to the peace, it is unutterable; as to 'signs,' behold the sick who are healed, the sorrowful who are made hopeful, and the sinful and ignorant who have come 'wise unto salvation!'

Concerning the application to world affairs of this spiritual ideal of peace, Mrs. Eddy writes (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, pp. 278, 279): "The Principle of all power is God, and God is Love. Whatever brings into human thought or action an element opposed to Love, is never requisite, never a necessity, and is not sanctioned by the law of God, the law of Love." And in the next paragraph she adds: "The First Commandment in the Hebrew Decalogue—'Thou shall have no other gods before me'—obeyed, is sufficient to still all strife. God is the divine Mind. Hence the sequence: Had all peoples one Mind, peace would reign."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian.]



Sunset at Brodick, Isle of Arran.

Copyright E. W. Tattersall

Everyone Sang

Everyone suddenly burst out singing;

And I was filled with such delight As prisoned birds must find in freedom.

Winging wildly across the white Orchards and dark-green fields; on—on—and out of sight.

—SIEGFRIED SASSOON. Poem.

Observing Christmas in Print

Christmas time comes around with such amazing regularity that each twelve months finds it almost upon us before we have made the necessary preparation for it—not those which have to do with things wrapped in tissue and tinsel, but the silent preparation of the heart.

Americans do not claim many customs of their own but borrow from the different countries across the sea their holiday traditions and ways of making merry. In the same neighborhood in almost any American city it is possible to find remnants of German, Norwegian, French and English customs handed down from year to year. The American Christmas customs have never naturally been decided upon.

And yet those who live in public libraries are convinced that, in spite of our apparent disdain of observing old rites and doing the same thing the same way more than once, a Christmas custom of reading is silent in "Dreamthorpe" that lights the Christmas candles. Imagine the delight when Hamilton Wright Mabie and his wife, Rosalind, were discovered in his essay "By the Christmas Fire," finding Christmas for themselves in those favorite pages:

"When the fire has reached a degree of intensity and magnitude which Rosalind thinks adequate to the occasion, I take down a well-worn volume which opens of itself at a well-worn page There are other books of the heart around me, but on Christmas Eve it is Alexander Smith's 'Dreamthorpe' which always seems to lie at my hand, and when I take up the well-worn volume it falls open at an essay on 'Christmas'

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Andelig fred

Oversetelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristens Videnskap som finnes på denne side

A SØKE etter oprinnelsen til universell fred ledet nedvendigvis tanken her på den første befaling: "Der blive lys!" som blev gitt i den andelige skapelse, hvor Gud så at alt var "saare godt." Å skape, etter begynnelsen til den menneskelige trang til fred er å vendt tilbake til den allegoriske tåke fra hvilken den antagelse skrev sig at der kunde være en endelig materiell tilværelse utenfor Guds gode skapelse og styre. Denne tro på en materiell tilværelse adskilt fra Gud og med Kainsmerket på sin panne har gjennom Arhundræt stillet menneske op, den ene mot den annen etter ved, ved Mesteren lært til hvilken tiden kunnskapen til freden er endelig materiell vedrørende utenfor Guds gode skapelse og styre. Denne tro på en bedre forståelse til hvilken tiden tilfredsstilte gjennem strid med en annens skape eller begjær. Og verden har av denne illusoriske sinnet høstet kamp og krig og jammer.

Liksom Mesteren lært og påviste, således fremhever Kristens Videnskap med styrke at andelig skapelse, i hvilken Gud, god, er den eneste skapelse, der er uendelige, gudomme Sinn. Mesteren opnåede tilsvarende til hvilken tiden tilfredsstilte gjennem strid med en annens skape eller begjær. Og verden har av denne illusoriske sinnet høstet kamp og krig og jammer.

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Lady and Nightingale

Then this did the noble lady say:

"Bird, do you dream of our home-coming day
When you flew like a courser on before
From the dragon-peak to our palace-door,
And we drove the steed in your singing path—

LITTLE MORE ACTIVITY IN STOCK MARKET

Bullish Enthusiasm Shown in a Wide Assortment of Securities

NEW YORK. Dec. 19 (AP)—With the call money market still showing no signs of the expected stringency, stock prices moved upward in impression fashion today, as buying orders were given more freely, distributed over a wide range of copper, textile, accessory, steel, automobile, merchandising, farm, implement shares and specialties.

At least two-score issues moved up 2 to 3 points, with a sprinkling of others seeing 1 to 3 points.

Most of the day's trade news was bullish in character. The Iron Age's weekly review stated that "despite holiday and inventory considerations, steel ingot output for the month at large was more than double" in October, although declines are reported at some plants. The Iron Age composite price for pig iron has declined slightly, the first drop since July.

The copper trade reports large increases for the month, from the Western Union Company.

Case Threshing was the spectacular feature in today's market, soaring 36 points to 461. American Smelting jumped 12 points to 430. Eagle Foundry, 10; American Zinc preferred, 8; and Electric Auto Lite, A. M. Byers, Russian Insurance, John Manville, Commercial Solvents, Warren Bros., Delaware & Hudson, Kennecott and International Nickel sold 5 to 7 points higher.

Right Aeronautics soared 11½ points in early afternoon on the publication of testimony by Assistant Secretary of Commerce, W. C. Crenan before a house committee, that the Wright company produced the largest number of airplane engines in the country.

New high prices for the year, or longer, were registered by National Bellas Hess, preferred, Granby Copper, Grinnell Cananes, Pittsburgh Coal and Electric Auto Lite.

National Bellas Hess common, which scored a sensational advance earlier in the week, rose 4 points on realistic, and similar, loss was recorded by Abitibi Power.

Many of the high-priced specialties became highly buoyant in the last hour, right Aeronautics up 10 points, while Radio International, Wester, International Nickel, Philadelphia Company and Rossia Insurance forged ahead 10 to 11 points. The closing was strong. Total sales were approximated at \$200,000 shares.

Trading was broad, but light, in the bond market today. High money rates apparently discouraged traders. Turnovers were small, and price changes limited to fractions.

Interest on telephone & Telegraph convertible 4½% again moved to a new peak, this time at 11½. Oils also improved.

Copper were irregular, with Andes 7% selling off about 10 points. Rails also were up, and some issues continued to gain, but St. Paul 5s and one or two others were pressed for sale. There was little activity in the mixed foreign list.

Public offering is expected late this week by W. C. & W. Grand Properties Corporation 6 per cent convertible sinking fund gold debentures at 107½ and interest to yield about 5.55 per cent.

AUSTRALIA'S WOOL OUTPUT INCREASES

ROME. Dec. 19 (AP)—The Canberra Government has notified the International Institute of Agriculture that Australia's wool production for the 1928-29 season will be 950,000,000 pounds, or 10 per cent over the average for last year, and 100,000,000 pounds, or 21 per cent over the average for the period from 1922 to 1927.

The quality of the wool was stated to be the average clip, being of good handle, better than previous and free of vegetable matter, though carrying more dust.

The production for the 1928-29 season in the five principal wool-producing countries—Australia, New Zealand, Argentina, Uruguay and the Union of South Africa amounts to 1,840,000,000 pounds, compared with 1,757,000,000 for last season.

STOCK TRADING ON PRODUCE EXCHANGE

NEW YORK. Dec. 19 (AP)—The New York Produce Exchange instituted trading in its securities department today, about 150 members participating. This adds a third securities market to the financial machinery of Wall Street.

The initial transaction was a sale of McFadden Publications common stock at 12½. The issue had been traded in the "over the counter" market, and the bid and asked quotations were 10¾ and 11½ respectively. Other issues active in the initial trading were Associated Gas & Electric, Bank of America National Association, the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company.

The Produce Exchange has listed 250 securities, most of which have been previously traded over the counter.

COTTON EXCHANGE TRADING
NEW YORK, Dec. 19—Members of the New York Cotton Exchange authorized officers to apply to the New York Legislature to have the act amending the exchange so that it will be empowered to establish trading in securities. Every effort will be made to have the bill introduced as soon as possible. This is in accordance with proposals to have trading in cotton mill and kindred securities inaugurated.

MONTGOMERY WARD SALES
CHICAGO, Dec. 19—Sales of Montgomery Ward, Inc., 1831, will have increased to \$400,000,000 in the opinion of W. G. Baumhauer, general merchandise manager, writing in current issue of *Montgomery Ward*. Sales in 1927 passed the \$200,000,000 mark for the first time, and the company's sales projections are the total this year will be about \$300,000,000. Thus the company anticipates an increase of about 70 per cent in sales in the next three years.

NEW CONSTRUCTION GAINS

NEW YORK. Dec. 19 (AP)—New construction contracted in the 37 states east of the Rocky Mountains from Jan. 1 to Dec. 14 increased to \$25,500,000, an increase of more than \$2,000,000 over the entire year 1927. F. W. Dodge Corporation reports. Last week's contracts totalled \$37,840,000, slightly under the amount awarded in the preceding week.

UNION TRUST COMPANY
CHICAGO, Dec. 19—Directors of Union Trust Company voted to recommend consolidation with First National Bank of Chicago, and to declare an extra dividend of \$4 and regular quarterly dividends of \$3, both payable Jan. 3. The stock of record, Dec. 24, making the aggregate distribution of \$18 for 1928.

DELAWARE POWER & LIGHT
A new issue of \$1,000,000 Delaware Power & Light Company first bonds, 4½ per cent gold, dated Jan. 1, 1933, is being offered at 94½ and accrued interest of \$100 per annum by Drexel & Co., Bond & Co., Inc., and A. Ally & Co., Inc.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Quotations to 2 p. m. (Not Closing)

Sales		High		Low		Dec. 19		Sales		High		Low		Dec. 19		
Symbol	Price	High	Low	Symbol	Price	High	Low	Symbol	Price	High	Low	Symbol	Price	High	Low	
5800 Abitibi	45½	42½	43	65½	25400 Gen Mot	75	75	75½	4100 Pub Serv	74	72½	73½	25000 Gen Motors	187½	187½	185½
2400 Abitibi	84½	84	84½	85	25100 Gen Motors	187½	187½	185½	1100 Pullman	82½	81½	82	25200 Gen Motors	187½	187½	185½
400 Adams Ex.	32½	32	32½	32	25200 Gen Mfg	75	75	75½	50 Pure Oil	111½	111½	111½	25300 Gen Mfg	75	75	75½
1800 Adm-Rv	32½	32	32½	32	25300 Gen Mfg	75	75	75½	100 Pure Oil	111½	111½	111½	25400 Gen Mfg	75	75	75½
600 Adm-Rv pf	45	45	45	47½	100 Gen O Ad	51	51	51	200 Pureity B	25	25	25	100 Gen O Ad	51	51	51
1000 Adm-Rv pf	45	45	45	47½	100 Gen O Ad	51	51	51	200 Pureity B	25	25	25	100 Gen O Ad	51	51	51
600 Adm-Rv pf	45	45	45	47½	100 Gen O Ad	51	51	51	200 Pureity B	25	25	25	100 Gen O Ad	51	51	51
1000 Adm-Rv pf	45	45	45	47½	100 Gen O Ad	51	51	51	200 Pureity B	25	25	25	100 Gen O Ad	51	51	51
600 Adm-Rv pf	45	45	45	47½	100 Gen O Ad	51	51	51	200 Pureity B	25	25	25	100 Gen O Ad	51	51	51
1000 Adm-Rv pf	45	45	45	47½	100 Gen O Ad	51	51	51	200 Pureity B	25	25	25	100 Gen O Ad	51	51	51
600 Adm-Rv pf	45	45	45	47½	100 Gen O Ad	51	51	51	200 Pureity B	25	25	25	100 Gen O Ad	51	51	51
1000 Adm-Rv pf	45	45	45	47½	100 Gen O Ad	51	51	51	200 Pureity B	25	25	25	100 Gen O Ad	51	51	51
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600 Adm-Rv pf	45	45	45	47½	100 Gen O Ad	51	51	51	200 Pureity B	25	25	25	100 Gen O Ad	51	51	51
1000 Adm-Rv pf	45	45	45	47½	100 Gen O Ad	51	51	51	200 Pureity B	25	25	25	100 Gen O Ad	51	51	51
600 Adm-Rv pf	45	45	45	47½	100 Gen O Ad	51	51	51	200 Pureity B	25	25	25	100 Gen O Ad	51	51	51
1000 Adm-Rv pf	45	45	45	47½	100 Gen O Ad	51	51	51	200 Pureity B	25	25	25	100 Gen O Ad	51	51	51

WOOL MARKET IS FIRM WITH BUYING QUIET

Foreign Demand Good— Geelong Prices Higher— Domestic Sales Small

While interest in wool in the domestic market has continued at rather low ebb during the last week, the foreign markets have continued active, and more especially the primary markets of the Southern Hemisphere.

This week brings to a close the pre-holiday sales in Australasia, and evidently the close will be on a very firm basis.

The opening of the week in Australasia was rather poor selection of wools both in spinning and cross-breds, but prices were well maintained, with England, Japan and Russia showing decided interest in the market.

There was a very good selection both of merinos and cross-breds in Geelong, and there was strong competition from all sides, with prices consequently par to 5 per cent higher than at the preceding sale.

In Sydney, there was a good selection on Monday but a rather indifferent one on Tuesday. Everything considered, prices are hardly changed in the Sydney market and are generally firm, with competition from Japan and the continent.

The final sale prior to the holidays in New Zealand will occur on Friday at Dunedin, when there will be a very good selection from the American point of view. In all, there were 12,000 bales, prices for which were almost identical with the prices made at Napier the Wednesday preceding. The offering was not especially suitable for this market.

Wool at River Plate
The situation at the River Plate has been without material change in the last week, the strike continuing in the market at Buenos Aires, which is practically tied up for the time being.

Offerings from Montevideo have not been made with any regularity, while the importers are more or less in the dark as to what is really the situation in South America at the moment, there seems to be little change in values there.

At the Canadian market continues generally steady. There has been a fairly steady demand for wool, more especially from the Continent and from England, and prices have been maintained, with a steady hand, with super 12 months' wools, the best qualities at around the equivalent of \$1 clean basis, while good combing 12 months' wools are quoted at about 95 cents and best 10 to 12 months' at 90 to 92 cents, clean basis in bond.

Manufacturers continue to consume a tremendous weight of wool against old contracts, although the market for the finished fabric at the moment is still very limited. The mills, however, are sold ahead generally for several months and are not greatly worried at the moment about new orders.

Some Domestic Contracting

Of outstanding interest in the domestic market is the reported contracting for the sheep to be imported in the West by certain wool dealers outside New England who are understood to have taken some wool in Colorado. These purchases would seem to indicate that there is some in the early shearing medium wools from the territory sections. Generally, sentiment in the local trade is against the idea of early contracting.

Sale in the local market have been rather small, but have shown some interest in the finer qualities of wool. Ohio fine delaine and half-blood wools are still very steady.

Medium qualities are very steady at unchanged rates. Some average 12 months' Texas is reported sold at \$1.07 to \$1.08, with good to choice at \$1.11 to \$1.12, clean basis.

Wools suitable for the wooden mills have been somewhat slower and prices are only about steady. Nolls are generally steady, with good white fine stocks, quoted at around 95 cents. Mohair is still another story of sales. Occasional demand for Turkey fair average at around 51 cents in bond is reported. Cape hair is quiet and there is little domestic unsold.

COL. AYRES THINKS TREND OF STOCKS DEPENDS ON LOANS

CLEVELAND, Dec. 19.—In annual address and business forecast before the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, Col. Leonard P. Ayres, vice-president of Cleveland Trust Company, said:

"The course of stock prices in the next few months and the course of general business during 1929 will probably be determined by the rapidity and steadiness with which the volume of stock market loans for the 'account of others' increases or decreases."

"In the last week of November and the first week of December they did not increase as they had been doing for many weeks previously and this brief pause threw a sufficient burden of additional credit demand on the stock market to force all call money rates up to the point that brought a severe break in stock prices. If this condition continues it will be difficult for stock prices to have an extended recovery."

He summarized his prophecies for 1929 as follows: Short-term call money rates will probably be higher in the first part of 1929 than in the first part of 1928 and lower in the closing months of next year than they were in closing months of 1928.

BANK OF GERMANY

BERLIN, Dec. 19.—The Reichsbank condensed statement (in reichsmarks, 600 omitted) follows:

This week Last week
Silver and gold ... 32,100 35,300
Gold reserves ... 2,696,300 2,652,100
Other assets ... 1,000 1,000
Bills of exchange ... 1,850,000 2,000,000
Other assets ... 536,100 539,900
Reichsbank circulat'n. 4,424,500 4,554,900
Bank rate ... 7% 7%

LONDON QUOTATIONS
LONDON, Dec. 19.—Consols for next week will be 50s. De Beers 12% and Rand Mines 24s. London 10s 2s 1/2 cent; discount rates—short bills and three months 4% to 5% cent.

NATIONAL PROTECTIVE COMPANIES
Chicago, Jeffries & Co., Inc., and Curtis & Sanger are offering an issue of 100,000 shares of no-par common stock of the National Protective Companies at \$11.50 per share.

NEW YORK BOND QUOTATIONS

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low	High	Low	Boston	New York
Air Stratos 514s	103 1/2	103 1/2	Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Air Ruthen 5s '26	85	85	Penn R. R. con 6s '45	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Albany & Suez 514s 48s	85	85	Penn R. R. con 44s '31	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Albany PWP 6s	88	88	Penn R. R. con 44s '30	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Allis Chalmers deb 37.100%4	100 1/2	100 1/2	Penn R. R. con 44s '29	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Am. Gas & Elec. 5s '28	98	98	Penn R. R. gen 5s '68	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am. Ice 6s	98 1/2	98 1/2	Penn R. R. gold 5s '38	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. Nat Gas 614s '42	101	100 1/2	Penn R. R. gold 5s '37	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am. Oil Refining 6s '27	104	103 1/2	Penn R. R. gold 5s '36	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am. T & T col 23	88 1/2	88 1/2	Penn R. R. gold 5s '35	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am. T & T col 48	104	103 1/2	Penn R. R. gold 5s '34	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am. T & T deb 514s '43	107	106 1/2	Penn R. R. gold 5s '33	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am. Type 6s '24	104	103 1/2	Penn R. R. gold 5s '32	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am. W. & E. deb 514s '24	104	103 1/2	Penn R. R. gold 5s '31	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am. W. & E. deb 6s '24	104 1/2	103 1/2	Penn R. R. gold 5s '30	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Anaconda Cop 6s '53	105 1/2	105	Penn R. R. gold 5s '29	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Antoncon 7s '28	104 1/2	104	Penn R. R. gold 5s '28	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Armour & Co 414s '49	92 1/2	92 1/2	Penn R. R. gold 5s '27	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Armour & Co 514s '43	90 1/2	90 1/2	Penn R. R. gold 5s '26	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Armour & Co 6s '43	90 1/2	90 1/2	Penn R. R. gold 5s '25	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Armour & Co 7s '43	90 1/2	90 1/2	Penn R. R. gold 5s '24	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Armour & Co 8s '43	90 1/2	90 1/2	Penn R. R. gold 5s '23	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Atlanta Gas & Co.	92	92	Penn R. R. gold 5s '22	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Atlanta Gas & Co.	92	92	Penn R. R. gold 5s '21	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Atlanta Gas & Co.	92	92	Penn R. R. gold 5s '20	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Atlanta Gas & Co.	92	92	Penn R. R. gold 5s '19	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Atlanta Gas & Co.	92	92	Penn R. R. gold 5s '18	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Atlanta Gas & Co.	92	92	Penn R. R. gold 5s '17	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Atlanta Gas & Co.	92	92	Penn R. R. gold 5s '16	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Atlanta Gas & Co.	92	92	Penn R. R. gold 5s '15	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Atlanta Gas & Co.	92	92	Penn R. R. gold 5s '14	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Atlanta Gas & Co.	92	92	Penn R. R. gold 5s '13	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Atlanta Gas & Co.	92	92	Penn R. R. gold 5s '12	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Atlanta Gas & Co.	92	92	Penn R. R. gold 5s '11	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Atlanta Gas & Co.	92	92	Penn R. R. gold 5s '10	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Atlanta Gas & Co.	92	92	Penn R. R. gold 5s '09	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Atlanta Gas & Co.	92	92	Penn R. R. gold 5s '08	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Atlanta Gas & Co.	92	92	Penn R. R. gold 5s '07	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Atlanta Gas & Co.	92	92	Penn R. R. gold 5s '06	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Atlanta Gas & Co.	92	92	Penn R. R. gold 5s '05	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Atlanta Gas & Co.	92	92	Penn R. R. gold 5s '04	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Atlanta Gas & Co.	92	92	Penn R. R. gold 5s '03	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Atlanta Gas & Co.	92	92	Penn R. R. gold 5s '02	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Atlanta Gas & Co.	92	92	Penn R. R. gold 5s '01	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Atlanta Gas & Co.	92	92	Penn R. R. gold 5s '00	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Atlanta Gas & Co.	92	92	Penn R. R. gold 5s '99	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Atlanta Gas & Co.	92	92	Penn R. R. gold 5s '98	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Atlanta Gas & Co.	92	92	Penn R. R. gold 5s '97	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Atlanta Gas & Co.	92	92	Penn R. R. gold 5s '96	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Atlanta Gas & Co.	92	92	Penn R. R. gold 5s '95	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Atlanta Gas & Co.	92	92	Penn R. R. gold 5s '94	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Atlanta Gas & Co.	92	92	Penn R. R. gold 5s '93	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Atlanta Gas & Co.	92	92	Penn R. R. gold 5s '92	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Atlanta Gas & Co.	92	92	Penn R. R. gold 5s '91	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Atlanta Gas & Co.	92	92	Penn R. R. gold 5s '90	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Atlanta Gas & Co.	92	92	Penn R. R. gold 5s '89	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Atlanta Gas & Co.	92	92	Penn R. R. gold 5s '88	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Atlanta Gas & Co.	92	92	Penn R. R. gold 5s '87	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Pennsylvania

HARRISBURG

(Continued)
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WE DELIVER ANYWHERE
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MONDAY

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1928

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Education and Prohibition

WITH the impending inauguration of a new federal administration at Washington discussion of the outlook for enforcement of the prohibition law becomes active. Discontent with the measure of enforcement in the past is widespread. The most authoritative friendly writer upon the issue can only describe existing conditions as "Prohibition at Its Worst." Those who think to break down the law by encouraging its violation and then pointing to that violation as a reason for its abandonment are untiring in their clamor. Friends of the law, and unprejudiced observers generally, recognize that there has been notable progress in enforcement, and that conditions are vastly better than they were two years ago. "Rum Row" of vessels off the Atlantic coast has disappeared. The amount of liquor actually smuggled into the country is steadily diminishing and is a mere fraction of its former quantity. Diplomatic negotiations with Canada and with Great Britain bid fair still further to reduce the flow. Yet it cannot be asserted that enforcement is as yet satisfactory. And, indeed, under the most efficient of officials it never will be until the American public is educated to observe voluntarily a law, the enforcement of which in certain sections cannot soon approach 100 per cent.

For this reason it is interesting and important to note that the Anti-Saloon League, most powerful of the organizations thus far enlisted in the work of furthering prohibition legislation, has determined to turn from the political to the educational field. The political work indeed is completed. No frontal attack upon either the amendment or the Volstead Act is for the present to be feared. The most menacing of assaults, the nomination by a major party of a presidential candidate who repudiated his platform as not wet enough, and appointed as his campaign manager a man who finds in prohibition only a "damnable affliction," ended in defeat. It left Congress drier than ever and sent to private life the two noisiest wets in the Senate. If Massachusetts alone put a wet blot on the face of the returns, as a whole the Nation proclaimed itself emphatically dry.

But violation goes on. The bootlegger flourishes. A vast body of people, for reasons ranging from silly social vanity to the lust for criminal and exorbitant gains connive at the nullification of the law. It is to these that an educational campaign must be addressed. The strong arm of the law may deal with the bootlegger. The even stronger arm of enlightenment and reason must be brought to bear upon his customers.

It was not politics but education that finally caused the people of the United States to turn the prohibition of the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors. For more than half a century the evils of the liquor trade and the advantages of abstinence, voluntary or enforced, were impressed upon the consciousness of the American. First counties under local option, then states, outlawed the trade, and when the persistent violation of the law made it apparent that no nation could endure half sober and half drunken the thoughts of the people were prepared for national prohibition. The record of the first two years under that regulation, before the liquor forces in their turn began to teach people contempt for law, testifies to the success of the law, while all were ready to observe it. With proper effort the ideals which then controlled public sentiment can be again aroused. The Anti-Saloon League and all other agencies for accomplishing this end merit support in their endeavors.

Parsimony to the Indians

STRONG words are used in condemnation of the treatment of American Indians by speakers at the conference of the Indian Rights Association, just held at Atlantic City, N. J., and yet a survey of the case seems to indicate that such expressions are largely justified. Stories have come from the reservations for many years that have made well-wishers of the red man uneasy. The most careful recent study has been the 800-page report of the Institute of Government Research made by ten experts, working through much of two years. The contents disclosed deplorable conditions. More recently came the proposal of Senator William H. King (D.), of Utah, that the Senate investigate the allegations of the report, and the annual statement of the Department of the Interior, in which Roy O. West, the secretary, makes a plea for greater generosity in treating the wards of the Government.

One of the most striking features of the situation, as brought out by Dr. Haven Emerson of Columbia University, the president of the Indian Defense Association, is the extreme wealth of the oil property owned by these Indian tribes, contrasted with the parsimonious grants which the Federal Government makes to the Indian schools. The Government's 350,000 Indian wards hold lands valued at close to \$2,000,000,000, but under their present legal status they gain little advantage by their possessions. Mr. West makes this point clear in his annual report. Shortage of funds makes it impossible to equip Indian schools adequately,

he writes. Efficiency is decreased by lack of textbooks, classroom supplies, furniture for dormitories, machinery for shop and farms. The lack of textbooks is probably the greatest handicap. Very few schools have libraries, and it is exceptional for a school to make annual purchases of library books. Dormitory rooms, he says, are frequently without chairs. Laundry machinery is out of date. The quarters of many of the teachers are badly furnished.

Reading Mr. West's report, it all sounds oddly reminiscent of Mr. Squers and Dotheboys Hall, as related by Charles Dickens, with the misery of the problem multiplied by the fact that here are 204 schools, instead of one, maintained in behalf of 27,000 Indian children. It is an intolerable position for the rich and generous Government of the United States to be in. Mr. West makes the matter somewhat better by pointing out that recently increased appropriations from Congress have helped to improve conditions, but even so, the facts as he relates them show the need of further federal assistance. The central problem at stake is probably one of policy. Shall the Government attempt to de-Indianize its wards, and turn them into the paths of white civilization, or shall it recognize that the Indian himself has a voice in determining his future, and follow the Canadian system of letting the Indian retain his own customs and ways. In any case, the proposal of Senator King for an official survey of the whole matter is a useful one as a first step in developing an improved Indian program for the Nation.

The United States and Reparations

IT IS apparent that Europe's unfathomed problem of reparations and allied war debts is moving toward solution. The nations have just agreed upon the appointment of a committee of experts to determine what in its opinion Germany can and ought to pay, and to this committee the United States has been invited to lend its advice and co-operation. There is every reason why the United States should take such a part in this post-war settlement—a settlement vital to a peaceful and prosperous Europe.

The United States has an important interest in an early and satisfactory adjustment of reparations. Its credits underlie the industries of many European countries. Its commerce is substantially based upon the economic well-being of the European nations. Its co-operation in making possible the Dawes plan as a temporary expedient in adjusting the reparations question served to safeguard its own interests as well as help pave the way for the ultimate solution which should be forthcoming soon. It is equally important that the United States should co-operate in this ultimate solution, for which its co-operation is earnestly solicited.

The duties of the committee of experts will be exclusively advisory, binding neither the Reparations Commission for whom it will serve, nor the United States whose representatives would assist it. Its task will be economic, and its report will go before the Reparations Commission as a recommendation. The interests of the United States are not political, but economic, and very far-reaching none the less, for the peace and prosperity of Europe is a far-reaching factor in the peace and prosperity of the United States. The United States wishes to collect no reparations, but the United States would only be protecting its own interests by assisting in an amicable reparations settlement.

Block-Booking the Air

RADIOCASTING in the United States is faced with plenty of problems awaiting solution which have developed out of the recent change of wavelengths that aimed to eliminate interference. Yet still another question looms on the horizon, according to H. A. Bellows, manager of radiocasting station WCCO of Minneapolis. He charges that radio programs are now being block-booked on the same plan that motion pictures are being distributed—"take what we offer or you may have none of our product."

Mr. Bellows says that while Station WCCO had a contract with the National Broadcasting Company, he sought to diversify the chain programs by dropping some of the numbers in favor of numbers to be supplied by the other big radiocasting company, Columbia. He was not permitted to make this choice—he could take all the programs that the National was supplying or none. Station WCCO surrendered its National contract and signed with Columbia. Mr. Bellows states that he is satisfied with the Columbia programs, though he is not reported as saying whether he is permitted by that chain to omit numbers that he might like to replace on occasion with events of local origin.

The parallel between radio and the movies is not close enough to pursue comparisons at any length, but the matter of costs of production has its similarities in both cases. The block-booking of motion pictures makes it possible for the manufacturer to get his money back on pictures that turn out to be weak, for the exhibitors are required to take them along with the strong pictures in every block of films contracted for. In radiocasting, the chain company accepts price for putting an advertising program on the air from a specified number of stations. If one of those stations in the chain fails to send out that particular program, the advertiser could demand a rebate and the parent station would find itself in the position of being unable to fulfill its business obligations.

Until block-booking is decided in the courts to be an unfair trade practice, it is to be expected that the radio chains, like the motion-picture producers, will continue to use this distributing device. Many independent motion-picture exhibitors would like to pick and choose their programs, just as Mr. Bellows wished to select his radio offerings. Block-booking, we are told by all who practice it, is an economical way of doing business. In essence it means that the consumer bears part of the burdens of the manufacturer's "unintentional failures." He does not choose to make "dud" films any more than he knowingly undertakes to broadcast dull programs. But for one reason or another, he

utilizes his facilities to do just that thing, and it is up to the consumer to grin and bear it for the sake of the good programs that he gets. That is the economic side of the question, however unsatisfactory an answer it may be to the ultimate consumer.

"The Greatest Lawsuit in History"

THE protracted case of the recapture of the excess earnings of the St. Louis & O'Fallon Railway reaches its final stage with the hearing of oral arguments before the United States Supreme Court January 2. Due to the issues involved, the case has been termed "the greatest lawsuit in history," for upon it depends the valuation of the railroads of the United States, concerning which there is a divergence of opinion of nearly \$10,000,000,000.

The O'Fallon Railway case has been termed a "test case." Whether it actually will be so is debatable. The question of valuation, as such, is not properly before the court, and the latter has never been known to digress from the issues before it. The case arises from the Transportation Act of 1920, which specified that the net earnings of railroads which exceeded 6 per cent upon their valuation should be split with the Government on a 50-50 basis, the moneys so received being placed in a revolving fund to be loaned to needy railroads. Thus far, the payments made by railroads have been negligible, due more to the small number of carriers sufficiently prosperous to earn above 6 per cent, than to a definite refusal to comply with the law.

In the case of the little switching road in St. Louis, however, the question came up as to "confiscation," in that the Government, it was alleged, could not properly force a corporation to give up a portion of its profits to aid other carriers. Railroad counsel seized upon the case as a test, because it contained the same problems as did much larger roads without the more involved features which might arise were the question discussed as it applied to one of the great carriers. The case has thus been brought to the United States Supreme Court on appeal from the district court which ruled against the railroad.

Broadly speaking, although the question of valuation is not a part of the case, the correctness of earnings cannot be determined unless the value of the company's property is determined. It is therefore the hope of railroad men that the Supreme Court will take the occasion to discuss the moot subject of public utility valuation and will state specifically whether property investment, original cost less depreciation, or some other basis is the proper one to apply in determining the question of valuation. The public interest lies in the fact that, while rail rates are based on valuation, yet there is small probability that charges would be increased even should a higher value be admitted by the court. Investors would stand to prosper, however, should the recapture of excess earnings be held confiscatory.

Those Versatile Chemists

THOSE chemists are a versatile lot; they make the materials with which they deal almost as versatile as themselves. Some of them now are discussing the possibilities opened by a statement from Dr. Walter Rittman of Carnegie Institute of Technology that he has a process for reducing petroleum coke, the tarry residue of present refining processes, to a kind of coal, and obtaining an additional trickle of gasoline thereby.

Thus while it is being narrated that the German dye syndicate is extracting oil from coal, Dr. Rittman offers the converse—coal from oil. A layman thus might suppose it will at some time be possible to turn coal partly into oil, reduce the oil again to coal, reconvert the coal into oil, the oil into coal, and so on until nothing is left but a bit of befuddled ash wondering which is to be next.

When chemists are doing so many things a layman would suppose impossible, why may not a layman have a right to a few theories a chemist would consider out? What is one to conclude when he brings together such forecasts as these: Dr. Charles M. A. Stine of E. I. du Pont, de Nemours & Co. says it is conceivable that farms will grow the world's fuel supply of the future. Speakers at the recent International Coal Conference in Pittsburgh predicted manufacture of all sorts of things from rubber to soap and sugar as by-products from coal. Will farms and mines exchange purposes with each other?

And if wood pulp is to be turned into imitation leathers and silks, or eventually into foodstuffs, as other chemists have been saying, then the significance of the work of industrialists who have helped conserve wood by turning straw, cornstalks and sugar cane into substitutes for it may prove all the greater.

Out of it all the layman may evolve another theory. It is that through the fruits of this diligence many raw materials will be found to be sources of each other and each other's products, so that every nation and every section will be able to fill more of its needs from whatever resources it may have and will enjoy a wider range of selection in drawing on the rest of the world for its unfilled needs.

Editorial Notes

Vincent Massey, Canadian Minister to the United States, knows well that, if you pass your neighbor with your nose in the air, he will think you a conceited fellow, whereas if you lean over his back fence and tell him how you missed that easy putt on the sixth green, you'll be Tom and Dick to each other within twenty-four hours. Personal contacts between nations, Mr. Massey points out, are just as valuable in promoting good fellowship.

The Maine State Grange might reply to those persons who have told them that more light is needed on the water-power situation, that more water power is needed in the light situation.

Now that a Harvard astronomer has disclosed that about 1,000,000 meteors rush through the earth's atmosphere every day, one shouldn't feel so put out when there is a little static.

Holiday Surprises

TO THE recipients of the season's gifts, the element of surprise usually accompanies the opening of the parcels. Sometimes the recipient exhibits joyful, delighted surprise and sometimes just—surprise. But to know beforehand the contents of the mysterious parcel presented to one on Christmas morning is to rob the occasion of half its enjoyment. I was reminded of this the other day when Archibald dropped in at my chambers in London.

"I say, old chap," he said, cheerily, "please clicking the merry old typewriter and come with me."

"Where and why?" I asked, leaning back in my chair.

"To Harridge's Store—the festive season and all that."

"Archibald," I said severely, "the evidence indicates that you are about to choose a present for Helen, am I right?" (Helen is Archibald's wife and incidentally my sister.)

"Quite so," admitted Archibald, "and I want you—"

"You want me to help," I said, "and when we have carefully selected the wrong thing, from Helen's point of view, you will be able, as heretofore, to blame it on me. No, Archibald, not this year."

"She will be surprised on Christmas morning!" I said with mild sarcasm.

"She will," said Archibald, "and let me tell you why.

We will pass through the department store, and when Helen becomes admirably enthusiastic over some article, I will glance at you, and you will linger behind unobtrusively, as it were, by the aforesaid article for me, and—er—there you are, what?"

"Excellent!" I said. "But suppose Helen becomes enthusiastic over a £1000 pearl necklace in the jewelry department, what then?"

"Then it's up to you to distract her attention," replied Archibald. "Do something—say something—anything—what? Come along, be a sport and play the game."

Of course I went. Archibald is a persuasive personality. Helen admired many things as we passed slowly through the surging crowds in the great store. Her admiration ranged from a grand piano inlaid with ivory and gold in the music department, down to a mechanical Pekingese that barked and shook hands with her in the bargain basement. Several times we thought the correct enthusiastic-admiration note had been struck, but it was not until we were passing through a department store devoted to feminine adornment that Archibald's opportunity really occurred.

Helen paused before a fringed silken shawl displayed upon the shoulders of a wax manikin. It was a gorgeous shawl of purple and gold, and Helen lingered and gazed, while we men hovered in the background. Archibald nudged me and whispered: "That's it, buy it!"

Obediently I faded unobtrusively into the crowd, and when Archibald and his wife had disappeared, bought the gorgeous shawl. Scarcely had I completed the purchase when I caught sight of Helen making her way through the crowd toward me, but before she reached me, I had concealed the small parcel containing the shawl inside my overcoat.

"Thought you were lost," she said. "Archibald has gone to the men's department." Her gaze fastened on the wax manikin stripped of its purple shawl. "Oh, it's gone! Somebody has bought that shawl!"

"What shawl?" I asked, as innocently as possible.

"The purple and gold one—a wonderful shawl—I'm sure there isn't another like it in London. However, come along to the men's department, and don't get lost again."

We found Archibald in the department devoted to masculine decoration. He was gazing fixedly at a dressing gown displayed on the figure of a waxen Adonis. It was a silk dressing gown, but the design and colors were appalling. They suggested an origin in some cubist's artistic nightmare. They fairly shrieked at you, but Archibald stood seemingly fascinated before the figurative but frightful glamor. Helen nudged my arm.

"Linger behind and buy that dressing gown for me," she whispered. "I'll give it to Archibald."

"But," I said aghast, "do you think he will like it?"

"Like it," echoed Helen, "can't you see how he's admiring it? He's simply longing for it!"

I was doubtful, but realizing that tastes differ even among men, I lingered behind as Helen drew Archibald away, and in a few minutes the flamboyant dressing gown in a compact parcel was in my possession. It now remained to transfer the two presents to their respective owners, which, in the jostling crowd, I succeeded in doing without arousing the suspicions of either. So far, so good. Archibald's plan seemed to have succeeded, even for himself.

It was in the toy department that Archibald and I, having temporarily left Helen in the crush, came upon the little girl with the large, winsome eyes. She was wedged

in a crowd surrounding a small platform upon which was displayed a marvelous doll, a doll that walked and said: "Good morning, I'm glad to see you." It was a genuine "movie-talkie" doll, and the little girl was gazing at it in rapt amazement, her great, winsome eyes radiant with delight and desire.

Dressed as she was in a plain colorless frock, I mentally named her Cinderella, although the shabby clad little man by her side, whose hand was clasped tightly in her own, could never have been a baron. He was a sad-eyed little man, and it was evident that their visit to the great store was for sight-seeing rather than purchasing. I was about to call Archibald's attention to the pathetic little pair, when I saw that he, too, was gazing at them. Our eyes met.

"Christmas comes but once a year, eh, old chap?" he said.

"Right," I said, "suppose we do!" In a few minutes a duplicate of the wonderful doll was in our possession, and, holding the box, Archibald pressed his way slowly through the throng until he arrived at the side of the little man. From the other side of the circle I saw him stoop and whisper. "I say the little man's face register incredulity, then wonder; then his sad eyes lit up with a twinkling gladness that quite transformed his expression."

It was as if a mask had fallen, revealing something of the inner man. He nodded his head as Archibald slipped the box under his arm, and I wondered how he would account for the box to Cinderella when she received it.

"I told him not to let her see it until Christmas morning," said Archibald as he rejoined me.

"Your plan seems to be working perfectly," I said.

"What plan?"

"Allowing people to choose their own presents."

Archibald laughed. "Of course! It's a perfect plan, what? That little girl certainly chose hers," he said. "I wonder where Helen is."

In our search for the wandering one, we came again into the men's department, and our progress was suddenly arrested by Archibald, who gripped my arm with a subdued chuckle.

"It's gone; someone's bought it!" he exclaimed.